

MAR 1 6 1946

NEW IDEAS IN MOTOR-CARS

COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

FEBRUARY 22, 1946

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EARLY SPRING ON CADER IDRIS

M. Wight

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCIX. No. 2562

FEBRUARY 22, 1946

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

HAMPSHIRE

Residence of Georgian character and about 70 acres.

Occupying an unusually fine position about 300 feet above sea level in a finely timbered park, facing South-East with panoramic views.



The house, which had many thousands of pounds expended on it in 1938, is built of brick and the accommodation is all on two floors. It is approached by two drives.

Lounge-hall, 3 reception, billiard room, 14 bedrooms (7 with basins), 5 bathrooms, well planned domestic offices.

Central heating, new hot-water system. Co.'s electric light and water. Telephone. Modern drainage.

Garages for 7 cars. Farmery. 4 Good Cottages (2 with possession and 2 by arrangement)



The Grounds are studded with some fine old trees. Tennis and other lawns, hard tennis court, rose garden, walled kitchen garden. Parkland, pasture and arable.

For Sale Freehold. Vacant Possession of the House and Lands in hand. Hunting. Shooting. Golf.

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (36,295)

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

BUCKS AND BERKS BORDERS

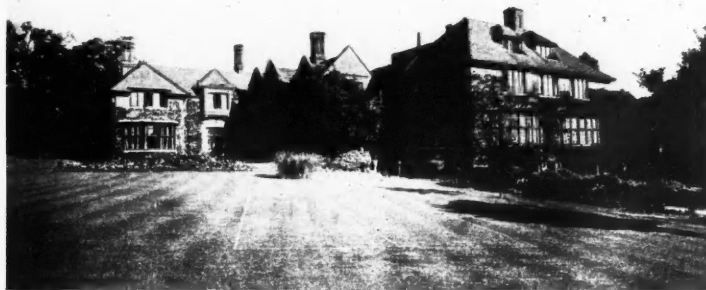
In a rural part less than 25 miles from London.

Occupying a choice position on an island site about 200 feet above sea level on gravel soil facing South and approached by a drive.

The modern Residence is erected of red brick with tiled roof and mullioned windows, is in good order, and ready for immediate occupation.

Lounge-hall, 5 reception rooms, billiard room, 16 bed and dressing rooms, 6 bathrooms, plus two rooms which have been converted into 4 bathrooms and 5 basins (h. & c.).

Companies' Electric Light, Power, and Water. Central Heating. Telephone. Modern Drainage.



Stabling. Garage. 3 Cottages each with bathroom, available with possession.

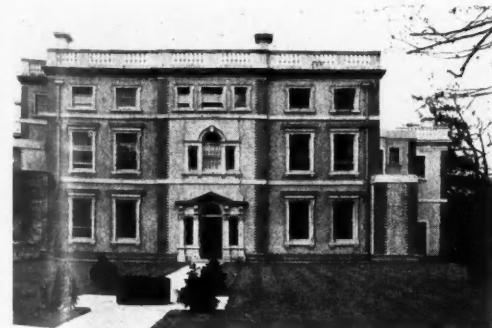
The Grounds have a variety of beautiful conifers and flowering trees and shrubs. Lawns. Sunk garden. Herbaceous Garden enclosed by clipped yew hedges. Hard tennis court, rock garden, excellent kitchen garden, paddocks, woodlands and plantations.

For Sale Freehold with over 20 acres. Two good Golf Courses within 3 miles. Hunting.

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (42,120)

WORCESTERSHIRE

12 miles from Worcester. 11 miles from Kidderminster. 10 miles from Droitwich.



A Queen Anne style Residence, standing high up, facing South with magnificent views, and approached by a drive.

Hall, 4 reception rooms, schoolroom, 16 bed and dressing rooms, 6 bathrooms, and domestic offices.

Central heating. Main electric light. Septic tank drainage. Good water supply.

Lodge. Cottage

Attractively laid out gardens with tennis lawn, vegetable garden and fruit trees.



In all about 17 ACRES. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Possession in July next.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,508)

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
"Galleries, Wesdo, London."



JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1. MAYFAIR 3316/7

CASTLE ST. CIRENCESTER (Tel. : 334) AND AT NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL, AND CHICHESTER



PAINSWICK: GLOUCESTERSHIRE

On the outskirts of this lovely old Cotswold Village.

WITH POSSESSION EARLY APRIL

DELIGHTFUL WELL PLANNED MODERN RESIDENCE

Good hall, 2 sitting rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom.

Fine Garage for 3 with lofts over and good outbuildings.

Well timbered pretty gardens, about **2 acres** (5-10 acres might be had adjoining).

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER.

Telephone. S.T. 4444.

Owner's Agents: **JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester. Tel. 334-5.**

(F.S. 8262)

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

2½ miles from Fleet Station on the main S.R., whence London can be reached in about an hour, and a mile from the pretty village of Crookham.

DINGLEY DELL, FLEET, HANTS

Attractive Freehold modern red brick Residence, containing 5 bedrooms, 2 fitted bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, large garage, loose box and range of Show-dog Kennels.

ALL PUBLIC SERVICES.

Pretty Pine studded gardens of about ONE AND A QUARTER ACRES

CONSERVATORY. STUDIO.

For Sale by Auction (unless previously sold by private treaty) at **THE BUSH HOTEL, FARNHAM, SURREY**, on Tuesday, March 26, 1946, at 3 p.m. precisely. Particulars (price 6d.) of the Auctioneers: **JACKSON STOPS AND STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1** (Mayfair 3316/7), and at Northampton, Leeds, Cirencester, Yeovil and Chichester.

By direction of the Exors. of Captain W. H. Lambton, decd.

REDFIELD ESTATE, WINSLOW

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE IN PARK

near small town and station.

5 reception rooms. 27 bedrooms. 2 bathrooms.

CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER. CHARMING GROUNDS.

Baillif's House. Two Cottages. Home Farm.

FOR SALE WITH 17 OR 182 ACRES

Joint Agents: **GEO. WIGLEY & SONS, Winslow, Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Bridge Street, Northampton. Tel. 2615/6.**

IN THE LOVELY WYLYE VALLEY

"OVERSTREET"
Stapleford, Wiltshire

Salisbury 7½ miles. Wilton (Main G.W. and S.R.) 4 miles.

SUBSTANTIAL STONE-BUILT MODERNISED COTTAGE RESIDENCE

containing 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, main electric light and power, excellent water supply, septic tank drainage, garage, stabling, useful outbuildings, small flower garden, orchard and accommodation land, in all about **11 ACRES.**

Immediate Possession of House and Gardens.

JACKSON STOPS (Cirencester) will SUBMIT TO AUCTION, unless previously sold by Private Treaty, at **THE RED LION HOTEL, SALISBURY**, on **TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1946**, at 3 p.m. precisely.

Full Particulars (Price 6d. each) from the: Solicitor: **N. Watkin Beale, Esq., 36, Johns Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.**

Auctioneers' Offices: **Old Council Chambers, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5).** Also at London, Northampton, Leeds, Yeovil and Chichester.

By direction of Mrs. K. G. Elliott

NORTHANTS

Northampton 3½ miles

Kettering 10 miles

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

The attractive Freehold Residential Property THORPLANDS, MOULTON

Situate in the heart of the country with southerly views.

Hall, 8 bedrooms, Co.'s electric light and gas, 4 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms, central heating.

Pretty garden with two tennis courts.

LODGE. GARAGES. FARM LAND, IN ALL ABOUT

22 ACRES 3 ROADS 15 POLES

Which will be offered for sale (unless previously sold privately) by Messrs. **JACKSON STOPS & STAFF** at **The Angel Hotel, Northampton**, on **Wednesday, March 20, 1946**, at 3 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. **BECKE GREEN & STOPS, Westminster Bank Chambers, Northampton (Tel. 2168).**

Further particulars of the Auctioneers: Messrs. **JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Bridge St., Northampton (Tel. 2615/6).** Also at London, Leeds, Cirencester, Yeovil and Chichester.



Grosvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

SURREY—A LUTYENS RESIDENCE

5 miles Guildford. Occupying a delightful position with extensive views.

THE RESIDENCE IS BUILT OF BARGATE STONE AND IS IN FIRST-RATE ORDER THROUGHOUT

Approached by drive, the accommodation provides 3 reception rooms (one 60ft. by 20ft.), studio, 10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms.

CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER. CENTRAL HEATING. MODERN DRAINAGE.



GARAGE FOR 3 CARS. STABLING AND 4 CO. BOXES.

THE GROUNDS INCLUDE DELIGHTFUL GARDENS laid out by Miss Jekyll.

TENNIS COURT. L. ANN. WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN. ORNAMENTAL WOODLAND AND ORCHARDS.

In all about 38 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Early Sale is desirable

Personally inspected and recommended by owner's Agents, **WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.**

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

Vacant Possession on completion

SOMERSET—DEVON BORDER

Taunton 12 miles

A SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE. WITH ABOUT 2 MILES OF TROUT FISHING.

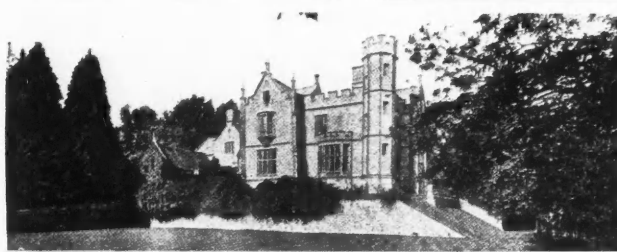
STONE-BUILT TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE beautifully situated in parkland about 400 ft. up, amid picturesque country, with delightful views. Gallied hall, 4 reception, 13 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms.

Central Heating. Main Electricity. Modern drainage and water supply. Garages. Modern Stabling, farm buildings. 3 cottages.

GROUNDS with terraces, walled gardens, orchard, park and woodlands.

ABOUT 41 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: Messrs. W. R. J. GREENSLADE & CO., F.A.I., Taunton; KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (14,570)



CAMBERLEY

Golf Course half a mile, Station 1 mile, London 29 miles. Occupying a well-chosen position about 300 feet up on sand and gravel soil facing South.

A Tudor-style Residence in good order throughout. Built of brick with tiled roof and approached by a drive. Hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, excellent domestic offices, including kitchen with "Aga" cooker.

Co's Electric Light and water, Central Heating, Telephone, Main Drainage.

Stabling, garage for 6-8 cars. 2 cottages, each with 5 rooms and bathroom. The gardens are well laid out and inexpensive to maintain, and are surrounded on three sides by woods. Hard and grass tennis courts. Dutch, Tudor and flower gardens.

IN ALL ABOUT 7½ ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD. Possession March, 1946.

Sole Agents: Messrs. CHANCELLOR & SONS, 26, High Street, Camberley, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (42,007)



VACANT POSSESSION

HERTS AND ESSEX BORDERS

Station ½ mile. London about 34 miles.

Occupying a nice situation about 200 feet up on gravel soil, facing south-east with distant views. The Residence, which is of picturesque elevation, is in first-class order. Hall, reception with parquet floors and mahogany doors, 10 bedrooms (5 with basins), 4 bathrooms.

Central heating throughout. Main electric light, power, gas, water and drainage. Telephone. Garage for 3 cars.

Pair of superior cottages. Timbered grounds. Hard Tennis Court with two thatched pavilions. Kitchen garden. Lake of 1 acre. Pasture and arable land.

For Sale, Freehold, with about 28 ACRES.

Residence would be sold with less land, with or without the contents.

Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (27,864)



Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
"Galleries, Wesdo, London."

Regent 0293/3377
Reading 4441

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1: 1, STATION ROAD, READING

Telegrams:

"Nichenyer, Piccy, London"
"Nicholas, Reading"

SURREY—Close to Golf



THIS ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE, containing 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms with an annexe with 4 bedrooms, bathroom, central heating, electric light, company's water, double garage, pretty garden with tennis lawn, old trees with woodland. 2 ACRES IN ALL. PRICE £7,500.—Further particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1 (Regent 0293).

SUFFOLK



ATTRACTIVELY SITUATED ELIZABETHAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH PARK ABOUT 28 ACRES. Suite of 5 reception rooms, 11 principal bedrooms (several oak panelled), 5 bath, 8 servants' bedrooms. Main electricity. Central heating. Modern appointments. Excellent water. Garages (4 cars). Gardens. All in first-class order. POSSESSION UPON TERMINATION OF REQUISITION.—Price and further details from NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1, or MOORE, GARRARD & SON, Hoxne, Diss.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Regent 2481

A BARGAIN ON THE WILTSHIRE DOWNS

(View for 40 miles to the south).

MODERN HOUSE IN WILLIAM & MARY STYLE, stone-built, 6 bed, 2 baths, 2-3 reception rooms, maids' room; Aga stove, electric light, central heating. Garage. Good cottage. Walled garden, yew hedges, etc. 2 ACRES. Only £4,500, long leasehold. Low U.R. Possession.

F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Regent 2481.

HANTS—BERKS BORDERS, TOWARDS NEWBURY

CHOICE SMALL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY of 2.0 ACRES in convenient position near village. 5 mls. main line station. 6 bed, 3 baths, 3 reception rooms; main electric light; pretty gardens, 2 cottages. Farm and 2 other cottages (let). Good sporting facilities.

F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Regent 2481.

NORTHWOOD

(Facing the Green Belt).

SPLENDIDLY FITTED MODERN RESIDENCE with fine views. 7 bed, 2 baths, 3 reception rooms (parquet floors), maid's room; Aga stove; all services, central heating. Garage, charming gardens and paddock. 5 ACRES. £10,000. Early possession.

F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Regent 2481.

CENTRE OF THE QUORN

Convenient for the Cottesmore, the Belvoir and the Fernie.

11 MILES FROM LEICESTER

AN OLD HOUSE of long low elevation, added to and modernised. Two floors only, 3 reception, 8 principal bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, servants' bedrooms and complete offices. Main electricity. Central heating throughout. Garage. Stabling of 11 loose boxes with groom's rooms, saddle room, etc. GARDENER'S COTTAGE. Attractive gardens and pastureland. 15 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £8,000.

F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Reg. 2481.

HAMPSHIRE COAST NEAR NEW FOREST

Of great interest to sailing enthusiasts.

WELL-EQUIPPED MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER (2 reception, 5 bed, bath). Main services. Garage. Charming gardens. 1¼ ACRES. £7,000. Possession May.

F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Reg. 2481.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, KENT COAST

HISTORICAL RESIDENCE, panelled walls, period mantels, etc. (3 reception, 7 bed, bath). Main services. Pretty old-world garden, paved court and fountain. £3,500. Possession.

F. L. MERCER & Co., Piccadilly, W.1. Reg. 2481.

HANTS—SURREY BORDERS

DELIGHTFULLY PLACED COUNTRY PROPERTY 300 ft. up on sandy soil. (Lounge 27 ft., 2 reception, 7 bed, 2 bath). Central heating, main services. Double garage; stabling and chauffeur's quarters. Well-timbered grounds, tennis court, orchard and paddock. Just available £9,000.

F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Reg. 2481.



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Regent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selaniet, Piccy, London"



SUSSEX

Elevated position near a pretty village, 2 miles Haywards Heath Station.



CHARMING RESIDENCE

with good appointments. Lounge hall, cloakroom. 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen with Aga cooker. Staff sitting-room, etc. Main electric light and water. radiators. Garage. Chauffeur's flat. Cottage (let at 15s. per week). Matured gardens of

3½ ACRES

Paddock of 4 ACRES with pond.

PRICE FREEHOLD £11,000

OR WOULD BE SOLD WITH 3½ ACRES FOR £9,000. Inspected and recommended. Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Regent 8222. (C.33063)

SUFFOLK

3½ miles Woodbridge, famous for golf, yachting facilities, 5 minutes station



A CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE

in a sylvan setting and most conveniently placed. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 10 bed and dressing, 3 baths. Company's electric light. Own water. Central heating. Garages. Stabling. Lodge cottage. Delightful Pleasure Gardens.

15-acre meadow, 2-acre wood.

OVER 19 ACRES TO BE SOLD

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Regent 8222. (E.45791)

GREENBANKS, COBHAM

1 mile Orshott Station

A PICTURESQUE TWO-STORIED MULTI-COLOURED BRICK RESIDENCE

erected 1936, containing hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, etc.

Company's services, modern drainage. Good garage.

Fine hard tennis court. Lawn, rock garden, paved walks; site for kitchen garden, glass house, etc.

IN ALL NEARLY AN ACRE

Solicitor: T. Randal Sevillehurst, Esq., 5 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

FREEHOLD for Sale by Auction, on FRIDAY, 22nd MARCH NEXT

Joint Auctioneers: Ewbank & Co., 19 High Street, Cobham, Surrey. Phone: Cobham 47; and Hampton & Sons, Ltd. Particulars of the Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Regent 8222.

SURREY

Between Reigate and Dorking



FOR SALE A STONE-BUILT HOUSE

in the Tudor style of Architecture, facing south on a sandy soil.

4 reception rooms, 14 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main services. Central heating. Stables, garages. Lodge. Chauffeur's quarters. Grounds with lake of about 2 Acres, parkland.

IN ALL ABOUT 32 ACRES PRICE £18,000

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Regent 8222. (S.6397)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (WIM. 0081) BISHOP'S STORTFORD (243)

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

2/- per line (min. 3 lines). Box fee 1/6.

AUCTIONS

SUSSEX

Within daily reach of London by Southern Railway electric service.

A small half-timbered house of character known as "Orchards," Goffs Park Road, Crawley.

4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception, usual offices. Garage. All main services. Garden, orchard and paddock amounting to 1½ acres. FOR SALE BY AUCTION, with Vacant Possession, on Thursday, March 14, 1946. Particulars and conditions of sale from the Auctioneers: Messrs. WM. WOOD, SOX AND GARDNER, Sussex (Tel.: Crawley No. 2). Solicitors: Messrs. Tuck & Mann, Epsom.

TO LET

CHILTERN HILLS. To be let furnished, or, possibly, unfurnished, for a term of years, Parmoor House, between Henley and High Wycombe, 550 feet, with Southern aspect and sup. views. 4 reception, 12 bedrooms and 9 bathrooms; main water and electricity. Central heating. Walled garden. Cottage. Well-known shoot over 2,300 acres also available and home farm by arrangement. Apply: ESTATE OFFICE, Parmoor, Henley-on-Thames.

MIDLANDS. Two furnished Rooms and small kitchen available in country Rectory.—Box 718.

SOUTH CORNWALL. At water's edge in charming unspoilt fishing cove. Converted Inn, 250 years old; quite unique. Well furnished; mainly antiques. Long let to careful tenants. Owner posted abroad.—Box 858.

SUSSEX COAST. House to let furnished. Summer months. Overlooking sea.—Apply: Box 863.

WANTED

ANYWHERE. Wanted to lease, Unfurnished House near good country town, preferably Georgian, moderate size. Can exchange large London flat, S.W.—Box 864.

EAST SUSSEX. Between Lewes and Battle preferred, and not in a town. House must be really well fitted with every modern convenience and in first-class order. 6-10 bedrooms, 3-4 reception rooms, and 3-4 bathrooms. Not much land but sufficient to keep pony. An immediate inspection will be made and good price paid for a suitable house.—Send preliminary particulars to WATTS AND SON, Chartered Surveyors, Wokingham, Berks. (Tel. 123).

GLOUCESTER AND OXFORD (between). Large furnished House required on long-term lease, 20-30 bedrooms.—Box 865.

WANTED

HOME COUNTIES. Surgeon and wife require Country Cottage with character, furnished or partly, alternatively part house, long lease, 2-3 bedrooms, main water and electric light. Preferably Surrey, rural surroundings.—RYAN, 56, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

KENT-SUSSEX. Wanted to buy, old Period Country House, 5-7 bedrooms. Main electricity. Garden, and if possible paddock. Possession midsummer latest.—"F.W.A." TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

LONDON OR SUBURB. Part of large House, unfurnished, or self-contained flat, wanted by two ladies with maid. Quiet, careful tenants.—Box 859.

LONDON (within 25 miles). Brigade of Guards Officer requires small unfurnished House or would consider part of house.—Box 867.

LONDON, within 1½ hours by rail and easy reach of country town or large village. Wanted to rent by very careful tenants, from approximately March next for six months or longer, well-furnished Country House, 2-3 sitting, 4-5 bedrooms. Highest references.—Box 862.

NORTH OF ENGLAND or Midlands preferred, but other areas considered except Scotland and Wales. Required, Estate up to 2,000 acres. We have a client desirous of purchasing an estate up to 2,000 acres, with residence, farms, cottages, etc. Vacant or early possession of residence required.—Will owners or Solicitors please forward particulars to: Messrs. KITSON & KITSON, Land Agents, Auctioneers, and Valuers, 3, Princes Square, Harrogate.

NORTH LONDON preferred. Young couple, country, music and book lovers, husband shortly demobilised, require small flat.—Box 866.

MIDLANDS or NORTH MIDLANDS. Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists require large Country House with spacious outbuildings on long-term lease. For use as offices, Laboratories, manufacturing (light electrical processes), and packing.—Box 834.

SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND. Country Estate with large Mansion and about 500 acres. Good agricultural land wanted purchase.—Box 861.

WEST COUNTRY. Wanted to purchase, preferably in county of Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Wiltshire, or Somerset, small Property 30-50 acres pasture. House 5-6 bedrooms, 2-3 reception. Possession not later than September, 1946.—Box 860.

WANTED

SUSSEX, HANTS, BUCKS or HERTS. Lord R. is anxious to purchase a small Estate with good house (preferably period), containing 3 reception rooms, 7-10 bedrooms, 2-3 bathrooms, 20-60 acres. Will pay good price for suitable property.—Send particulars for His Lordship to EDWARD SYMONDS AND PARTNERS, 36, Berkeley Street, London, W.1 (Mayfair 0016).

WINCHESTER-NEWBURY liked. Wilts or Dorset considered. Sporting Estate required to purchase. With good partridge shooting and, if possible, a little fishing. 800-2,000 acres considered. Not less than 5 cottages. Early possession not essential.—Please send particulars to Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

FOR SALE

CORNWALL. DOWNDERRY. Attractive Residence and 7 acres land, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, Pantry. Central heating. Unrestricted views of Cornish coast. Vacant possession. Price £6,500.—Apply: OLIVER & SONS, Looe, Cornwall.

HANTS. Compact Residential Estate. Residence, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, domestic offices, 2 cottages, extensive buildings, barns and stabling, and 6 acres. Above with vacant possession. Farmery, 2 cottages and 196 acres let off at £270 per annum. Good sporting. £12,000.—Particulars of F. ELLEN & SONS, Estate Agents, London Street, Andover (Telephone 2417).

LEATHERHEAD and surrounding districts. Modern and Period Houses for sale at various prices, with early possession.—Write for full particulars to ARNEY & HALSTED, Station Approach, Leatherhead. Tel. 2442.

MIDLANDS. For sale with immediate possession. An excellent freehold roomy Mansion House with gardens and grounds and meadow land extending to an area of approximately 33 acres.—Apply: ALFRED W. DANDO & Co., Auctioneers, 193 Wolverhampton Street, Dudley, Worcs. (Telephone 2256).

WOLDINGHAM, SURREY HILLS. For sale, freehold, a delightful modern and well-fitted country House of mellowed brick and tile elevations. Oak-pannelled hall, 4 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, dressing room, 4 bathrooms. Garages with chauffeur's flat. Cottage. Grounds 6½ acres (more available if desired). Charming views. Central heating. Companies' services. Vacant possession. £9,750.—C. & F. RUTLEY, Chartered Surveyors, Woldingham (phone 3224), and 22/3, Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.4.

FOR SALE

NORFOLK. Exceptional 92-acre Gentleman's Small Estate. Completely modernised country residence and farm buildings. Highly fertile soil growing very profitable vegetable and seed crops and ideal for fruit also, with assured market for all such produce nearby. Near Norfolk Broads, sea and City of Norwich. Main electricity. To be sold as a going concern with all the most modern implements and equipment.—Details from: Box 857.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA (Gwelo district). Four semi-improved Stock Farms, modern buildings, on lease at £100 per annum to approved applicants with substantial capital £10,000 only considered. Additional land as required. Dairy cattle and implements loaned on terms. Purchase option on freehold granted at £1 per acre, plus Company's improvements.—Apply, BECHUANALAND EXPLORATION COMPANY LIMITED, 19, St. Swinton's Lane, London, E.C.4.

SURREY. An ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE, near Virginia Water. Beautifully restored, 5 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception. Cottage adjoining, 3 servants' bedrooms. Garage. Glorious grounds. All main services. Central heating. For sale freehold.—GOSLING & MILLER, Virginia Water (Wentworth 2277).

SURREY. CHEAM. Expensively fitted and very comfortable Residence, on much sought-after position, half mile from Downs, 5 minutes station, etc. 6 bedrooms, 2 fine reception. Spacious oak-panelled hall with cloakroom. Tiled offices, 2 garages. Really lovely secluded garden about ½ acre (more land available). Recommended at £5,500 freehold. Phone: Wallingford 2606.—MOORE & Co., Surveyors, Carshalton (Quote 1955).

SUSSEX. CROWBOROUGH WARREN. In select situation with lovely views. Choice freehold residential property. Lounge, 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, bathroom and well arranged offices. Main services including central heating. Serving lift to first floor. Garage for 2 and other outbuildings. Delightful garden of 2½ acres part of which could easily be sold off. Vacant possession. Highly recommended by RODERICK T. INNES, Estate Offices, Crowborough (Tel. 46).

TANET. Well-built House on 2 floors, facing due south and standing in 4 acres of well-wooded ground. Large tower and kitchen gardens, tennis courts, greenhouse and good garage and stabling. House comprises 3 reception rooms and billiard room, 4 large bedrooms and one dressing room, 3 smaller bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 stairways. Lodge at entrance gates. Main water and electricity. Freehold £7,000.—Box 827.

5, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

HAMPSHIRE-SURREY BORDERS

LONDON 40 MILES

Between Farnham and Hindhead. Amidst unspoilt country. Riding over miles of Common Land.

ATTRACTIVE FARMHOUSE-STYLE RESIDENCE WITH OLD-WORLD CHARM AND ATMOSPHERE



NEAR FRENTHAM PONDS

8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, galleried lounge hall, 3 reception rooms.

Modern domestic offices.

Main electric light, power, gas and water.

Large garages. Outside play room 40 ft. x 20 ft.

3 SPLENDID COTTAGES

each with main services and bathroom.



LOVELY OLD GARDENS INTERSECTED BY A STREAM AND PROTECTED BY WOODLANDS
FREEHOLD for SALE with 92 ACRES or would be SOLD with about 18 or 30 ACRES

Illustrated Brochures, Photographs, Plans and Orders to View from the Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

Regent
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

ESHER

In a solid position convenient for the Station with its frequent and fast service of trains to Waterloo.

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

substantially built of brick with rough-cast exterior.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.

All main services.

Delightful garden with lawn for tennis, vegetable garden, flower beds, etc.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,604)

BUCKS

Between Aylesbury and Buckingham. Convenient for Main Line Station to London.

Sheltered situation in rural country. For Sale.

AN UP-TO-DATE COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARACTER

Main electricity and water. Central heating. Lounge hall, 3 reception, dozen bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Hunter Stabling. Farmery. 3 Cottages.

Very pleasant Gardens. Excellent Pasture.

Hard Tennis Court. Squash Court.

24 ACRES

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER. Inspected and highly recommended. (16,730)

BERKS, NEAR READING

Occupying a remarkable position on gravel soil and commanding wonderful views over a wide expanse of beautiful country.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE BRICK-BUILT HOUSE standing in heavily timbered gardens and grounds.



Lounge hall, 4 reception, 13 bedrooms, and 4 bathrooms.

Electric light. Central heating. 4 Cottages.

Fine block of stabling.

Tastefully disposed pleasure gardens. Hard Tennis Court, tennis and croquet lawns. Rose garden, Shrubberies. Partly walled kitchen garden, orchard, etc., pasture and woodland. In all

ABOUT 24 ACRES

For sale Freehold. Vacant possession.

Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents: OSBORN AND MERCER, as above. (17,365)

SANDERSTEAD

Occupying a fine position, high up and overlooking Purley Beeches, the property of the National Trust

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER

with 4-5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, bathroom.

All main services. Central heating throughout.

Matured, well-timbered gardens with Tennis and Croquet Lawns, vegetable gardens, small orchard, etc., in all

ABOUT 1 ACRE

For Sale Freehold with Possession

Inspected and recommended by OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M.2455)

GLOS AND HEREFORD BORDERS

In a splendid position, with views across the River Wye

A DELIGHTFUL HOUSE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER

Salmon and Trout fishing in the Wye

4 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Electric Light, Main Water. Central Heating.

2 Cottages (let). Garage, stabling.

Pleasure gardens of about 2 acres, pasture, woodland, etc., in all about 18 ACRES

FREEHOLD ONLY £6,500

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,610)

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

WHERE DEVON MEETS CORNWALL

20 miles from the Sea. Station 1 mile.



SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT HOUSE (40 years old) commanding glorious view due south towards Bodmin Moor. Drive approach. 3 reception, veranda, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Plentiful water supply (electric pump). Electric light (Lyster engine). Garage. Cowhouse (4). Stabling (3). Outbuildings. Well kept gardens. Fruit trees. Paddock and pasture land, in all

10 ACRES. FREEHOLD ONLY £5,000

Possession on completion. The cattle grazing, for a few weeks in the summer, brings in an income of about £100.

London Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

UNSPOILT HERTFORDSHIRE

Midway between Hertford and Hitchin. 400 feet up. Near bus services.



OLD-STYLE HOUSE of pleasing elevation. 3 reception, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main electricity and power. Ample water. Central heating. Garages. Gardens. Hard court. Paddocks over 12 ACRES. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD £8,500** or would be let on Lease at £350 per annum. Immediate possession.

Owners Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount St., W.1.

Grosvenor
1032-33

SURREY HILLS—700 FEET UP

Panoramic views due south.



EXREMELY WELL BUILT HOUSE (about 40 years old) erected of mellowed red brick. Drive approach (60 yards). Just over a mile from Station (access to London Bridge in 35 mins.). Near bus service. 3 reception, 7 bed, bathroom. Main services. Central heating. Garage (2). Cottage (bath) and bungalow, both in hand. TERRACED GARDENS. Fully matured, specimen trees, yew hedges, tennis court, kitchen garden, etc.

OVER 4 ACRES. FREEHOLD £8,250. Or £6,500

with garden only. Possession on completion. Recommended from personal knowledge by RALPH PAY AND TAYLOR, 3, Mount St., W.1.

184, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington
0152-3

PRETTIEST PART OF KENT

SITUATED BETWEEN TWO FAVOURITE OLD-WORLD TOWNS.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE, high up, charming views.

Hall, 2 reception, 4 bed., up-to-date bathroom. MAIN E.L. AND CO. S WATER. 2 garages. Nice garden with tennis lawn, good kitchen garden with apples, pears, plums, in all

3 ACRES

Excellent condition. **FREEHOLD £5,500.** Early possession.

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY AND BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Ken. 0152.)

JUST OFFERED. BARGAIN. INSPECT AT ONCE. SOMERSET, CLOSE TO THE SEA, FACING SOUTH—DELIGHTFUL VIEWS BEAUTIFUL JACOBSEAN RESIDENCE IN PERFECT ORDER

Hall, 3 reception, excellent offices, 7 bed., bath.

MAIN WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

Septic Tank Drainage. 2 Garages, stabling, and outbuildings.

LOVELY GARDENS. Paddock.

OVER 3 ACRES

IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION. FREEHOLD ONLY £4,850

WEST SUSSEX CHARMING SMALL MANSION

Eminently suitable to a purchaser requiring large rooms and plenty of accommodation for scholastic or similar purposes.

Most imposing dark red brick with ornamental chimney stacks, standing in lovely grounds of 9 ACRES, enjoying beautiful views. 4 fine reception, 16 bed, 4 bathrooms. Parquet floors. Central heating. Co. s water. Main electricity available. Garage, stabling. Pair cottages and all amenities. More land available. **FREEHOLD £9,000**

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Ken. 0152.)

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton & 4,
West Halkin St.,
Belgrave Sq.,
and 68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1

NEAR BANBURY, OXFORDSHIRE

In picturesque Village and near a Station.



PRICE £3,850

All further particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A.6448)

For Sale Freehold with Possession
THIS DELIGHTFUL
STONE-BUILT SMALL
RESIDENCE.

Lounge hall with linen-fold panelling, 3 reception rooms, 6 bed (2 with fitted basins), bathroom, and good offices. Main electric light, power, water, and drainage. Garage for 2 cars.

ABOUT 1 ACRE OF GROUND.

RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE

MODERNISED HOUSE

with Georgian interior containing 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 modern bathrooms, MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. Gardens of about 1 1/4 ACRES.

FREEHOLD £6,850 WITH POSSESSION

Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A.6728)

KENT—20 MINS. OF LONDON

MODERN LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE

3 reception rooms, modern offices with staff sitting room, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. Charming gardens of about 1 ACRE.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

Sole Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A.6780)

44, ST. JAMES'S
PLACE, S.W.1

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

Regent 0911
(2 lines)

WEST SUSSEX BORDERS

Magnificent and Panoramic Views of a Long Range of the South Downs.

1 1/2 miles Station. 350 ft. above sea level. Southern aspect. Hourly bus service nearby.

Modernised Country Residence in beautiful order, surrounded by well-kept gardens and nicely timbered park-like lands, and approached by a drive in first-class order. Lounge hall and 3 sitting rooms, 11 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. (There are three distinct suites.) Servants' hall. Electric light. Central heating. Main water. Independent hot water. Telephone. Septic tank drainage. 3 garages. 4 Cottages (possession of 2 or 3 can be had).

Altogether about 48 1/2 ACRES (land let). More available.

Price, Freehold (with possession of unlet portions 24.6.46) **£15,000.**

Inspected and thoroughly recommended by the Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1; and Messrs. HILLARY & CO., 37, Lavant Street, Petersfield, Hampshire. (L.R.21222)

1 mile Great Missenden Station. **Vacant Possession.**
By direction of the Executors of the late J. H. Fowler, Esq.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE



Rignall Farm, Great Missenden
Queen Anne Farmhouse, 450 feet up and facing south. Hall, 3 sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Adequate offices. Telephone. Company's electric light and water. 3 Garages. Stabling. 2 Cottages. Farm buildings. 2 orchards. Pasture and arable land. Total area about **97 ACRES.**

For sale by Auction at an early date by:
PRETTY & ELLIS, of Great Missenden, and
JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1.

BANBURY DISTRICT

Near Village and bus service. Good Sporting neighbourhood.
Splendid Country Residence in beautiful order; 450 ft. above sea level. Southern aspect. Four sitting rooms, 11 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity. Central heating. Stabling and garage. Two cottages. Grooms rooms. Charming gardens, orchards, and pastureland. Total area, **63 ACRES.**

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £8,500.

Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.21125)

HEREFORDSHIRE

Delightful Country Residence near a small town with bus service, and in splendid order throughout. Early Vacant Possession.

Three sitting rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom. "Essex" cooker. Garage. Electric light. Main water. Small garden and orchard.

PRICE £6,500

Recommended by the Joint Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES AND WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1, and J. T. PEARSON, Esq., Ross-on-Wye. (L.R.21181)

Station Rd. East
Oxted, Surrey
Oxted 240

IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

125, High St., Sevenoaks, Kent Sevenoaks 2247-8

45, High St., Reigate
Surrey
Reigate 2938

NEAR LIMPSFIELD COMMON

High up enjoying panoramic views to the South.



SURREY. This PICTURESQUE COUNTRY HOUSE (1 mile Oxted Station), contains 9 bedrooms, 3 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception and billiards room. Cottage. Garage and stabling. Terraced Gardens to the south. 2 Tennis courts. About **10 ACRES** including paddock and woodland. **FREEHOLD.** For Sale privately at a moderate price, or by auction later. Highly recommended by the Sole Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., Oxted, Surrey (Telephone: 240).

ACTUALLY ADJOINING TANDRIDGE GOLF COURSE THIS VERY CHOICE, FREEHOLD COUNTRY HOUSE

1 mile Oxted Station

Standing high up, commanding long distance views.

Built in the last twenty years regardless of expense. It contains: 26 bed and dressing rooms, 10 bathrooms, 6 reception rooms, etc. Indoor swimming bath, tennis courts, squash court. Garage.

2 PICTURESQUE ENTRANCE LODGES.
A PAIR OF GOOD COTTAGES.

ABOUT 50 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Highly recommended by the Sole Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., Station Road East, Oxted, Surrey (Telephone: Oxted 240).



TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861.

Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

17 ACRES £8,250
FINCHAMPSTEAD RIDGES, 11 miles Reading, 4 1/2 Wokingham. Charming rural situation, yet accessible. Well-built Country House, 3-4 reception, 2 bathrooms, 8 bedrooms (fitted h. and c.). Main services. Partial central heating. Telephone. Garage and stabling. Excellent cottage. Very nice garden. Tennis, kitchen garden, etc. Orchard and meadowland. Would divide.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (4.943).

£4,750 OR NEAR OFFER 7 ACRES
BUCKS-BEDS BORDERS, 1/2 mile village, 1 1/2 miles station, 400 feet up, on sandy soil. Attractive modern residence with pleasant view to S. and W. Oak panelling hall, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 4 bedrooms. Main electricity, water and drains. Central heating. Garage. Beautifully matured grounds, tennis, kitchen garden and grassland. Strongly recommended.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21.356)

MORETON-IN-MARSH. Charming village. House at present divided 2 flats (one with 4 bedrooms, bathroom, lounge, kitchenette; other similar but 3 bedrooms). H. and c. in several rooms. Main water and electricity. Garden. Space for garage. **FREEHOLD 3,000 GUINEAS.**—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22.467)

YORKS. BEST PART OF HARROGATE. Part of ancient forest of **KNARES-BOROUGH. EXCELLENT ARCHITECT-BUILT RESIDENCE** in fine condition. Oak-panelled hall, 3 good reception, modern service quarters, 4 bathrooms, 7 bedrooms. All main services. Telephone. Central heating. Garage for two. Chauffeur's quarters. Magnificently timbered, attractive and easily kept grounds intersected by stream with waterfalls, 8 bridges. Kitchen and fruit garden and paddock. **£6,750** for early sale of this exceptional **FREEHOLD PROPERTY**, with vacant possession.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22.436)

GHRIMES & CHAMPION

RINGWOOD, HANTS.

NEW FOREST

In the old-world market town of Ringwood.
Bournemouth 11 miles. Southampton 19 miles.



Charming **QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE** suitably modernised, 7 bedrooms, bath, 3 reception rooms, usual domestic offices. All main services. Central heating. Garage. Stabling. Studio, old Malt House, etc.

Charming Grounds.

Possession.

FREEHOLD £2,500

GHRIMES & CHAMPION, Ringwood (Telephone 311); and at Burley, Ferndown and Highcliff-on-Sea.

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Wesdo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6341
(10 lines)

By direction of Captain Ronald Quilter.

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

BELSTEAD HOUSE NEAR IPSWICH

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE ON 2 FLOORS

Approached by carriage drive from a quiet bye-road about 2 miles from the main Ipswich-Colchester Road. The house, built of brick, cemented in panels in the form of Suffolk plaster, is in first rate structural and decorative repair.

It contains lounge hall, 4 beautifully appointed reception rooms, 10 principal bed and dressing rooms, several with fitted wardrobes and dress cupboards, etc. 6 staff bedrooms, linen room, 5 fitted bathrooms. Making a total of 16 bed and dressing rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Complete modern offices and self-contained chauffeur's flat, etc. Central heating throughout. Modern drainage. Water from a ram. Electric light, but contract for Company's main has been entered into and should be installed in April.

GARAGE FOR 6. 3 COTTAGES. STABLING. Delightful gardens and grounds, including 2 grass tennis courts, spacious lawn with lily pool, gravel terrace walk, rose garden, walled winter garden and garden house, etc. First rate golf links at Ipswich and Woodbridge.

FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 40 ACRES

Further particulars of JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1, or Messrs. SPURLINGS & HEMPSON, Land Agents, 26, Princes Street, Ipswich. (82.358)



NEAR WINCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE

Alresford 4½ miles, Winchester 7 miles, Petersfield 11 miles, London 62 miles.

IN THE ENTIRELY UNSPOILT HAMLET OF BEAUWORTH

THIS CHARMING FREEHOLD RESIDENCE BEAUWORTH MANOR

8 principal bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 secondary bedrooms, hall, 3 reception rooms, billiard room and good offices.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRICITY AND WATER FROM OWN SUPPLY. ESSE COOKER. IDEAL HOT WATER BOILER.

Garage for 2. Good stabling. Stalls for 6 cows.

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS, including tennis lawn, orchard and some fine coniferous trees.

TWO GOOD PADDOCKS and a PAIR OF EXCELLENT COTTAGES altogether about

6½ ACRES WITH VACANT POSSESSION AT MARCH 25

FOR SALE BY AUCTION AS A WHOLE

on Tuesday, March 12, 1946, at The London Auction Mart, Queen Victoria Street, at 2.30 p.m.

Illustrated particulars from the Auctioneers, JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. Solicitors, Messrs. NICHOLSON FREELAND & SHEPHERD, 46, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.



Preliminary announcement of Sale by Auction early in April.

FRENSHAM HALL, HASLEMERE

1½ miles from town and station.

VERY SUITABLE FOR A SCHOOL OR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL

25 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Complete offices with "Esse" cooker. Central heating.

Main drainage and Company's electricity. Company's water in road.

Also, ITFOLD HOUSE. 7 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Companies' water and electricity. Cottage. 8 acres.

FRENSHAM HALL FARM. KITCHEN GARDENS. COTTAGES AND ORNAMENTAL WATER.

ALTOGETHER 108 ACRES

FOR SALE BY AUCTION (UNLESS SOLD PRIVATELY) AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS.

Further particulars of the Joint Auctioneers: H. B. BAVERSTOCK & SON, Estate Offices, Godalming, Surrey; JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

(Established 1799)

AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS.

29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams:

"Farebrother, London"

Central
9344/5/6/7

BEACONSFIELD

In delightful surroundings. Station about 1 mile.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

5 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.

MAIDS' ROOM. LARGE LOUNGE.

DINING ROOM.

COMPACT DOMESTIC OFFICES.

GARAGE.



COMPANIES' ELECTRIC LIGHT.

GAS AND WATER.

MODERN DRAINAGE.

WELL LAID OUT GARDENS.

To be SOLD FREEHOLD

with VACANT possession

PRICE £5,900

Subject to Contract.

For further particulars apply: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4 (Central 9344 5/6/7).

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1
(Regent 4685)

NORFOLK LODGE, KINGSWOOD, SURREY

A really choice property situate in a much-sought-after district near several golf courses, including the Walton Heath course, 800 ft. up.

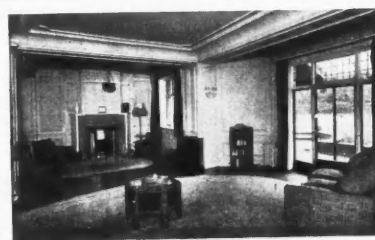
The Residence has a very fine interior with all modern conveniences and is approached by a drive with very nice lodge at the entrance. Accommodation includes: Fine oak-panelled hall, most attractive drawing room, dining room, morning room, billiards room, loggia, 8 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 modern bathrooms, also 2 bedrooms for maids. Very efficient CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER. Two Garages, Stabling and excellent flat.

FINE GARDENS OF ABOUT 4½ ACRES

Tennis and other lawns, lily pool, rose gardens, productive kitchen gardens, etc.

For SALE BY AUCTION at WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, 27th February, 1946 (unless sold privately beforehand).

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. HARRIE STACEY & SON, F.A.I., Gresham Buildings, Redhill; and MAPLE & Co., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, Old Bond Street, W.1.



23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor
1441

HISTORIC VILLAGE NEAR SUSSEX COAST



LOVELY 15TH CENTURY HOUSE of mellowed red brick with period features. 10 bedrooms, 3 or 4 reception, 4 modern baths, main services, wash basin in bedrooms. Garage. (Chauffeur's flat. 2 cottages. **OLD-WORLD GARDEN OF AN ACRE. £7,300.** Possession. Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, London, W.1.

LOVELY PART OF NEW FOREST



DELIGHTFUL red brick Queen Anne replica in lovely situation with fine views. Long drive. 12 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 reception. Stabling. Garage. 3 cottages. Electric light, central heating, etc. Charming gardens, orchard, pasture and woodland. **FOR SALE WITH 20 ACRES.**

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

DORSET, NEAR LYME REGIS

Glorious position 450ft. up, wonderful sea views over 30 miles of coastline.



GEORGIAN HOUSE in good order. Main services. Central heating, etc. 11 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception. Secondary residence. 2 Cottages. Beautifully timbered gardens, walled kitchen garden, pasture and woodland. **FOR SALE WITH 41 ACRES.**

Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

LOFTS & WARNER

41, BERKELEY SQ., LONDON, W.1. Gro. 3056

KENT

Standing on a ridge overlooking the Blean Hills.

Fast service of trains to London.

DELIGHTFUL EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

with spacious and lofty rooms.

Hall, inner hall, 6 reception rooms, 17 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, billiards room. Ample offices.

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER. CENTRAL HEATING. MODERN DRAINAGE.

Lodge cottage. Garage. Stables. Outbuildings.

Walled kitchen garden with extensive glasshouses, pleasure gardens, grass tennis court. Well-timbered park, extending in all to

ABOUT 20 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

VACANT POSSESSION.

For further particulars apply to: LOFTS & WARNER, 41 Berkeley Square, W.1 (Telephone: GROS. 3056).



And at
ALDERSHOT

ALFRED PEARSON & SON

FLEET, HANTS. Tel.: 118

And at
FARNBOROUGH

By Auction on March 19th or privately now.

OLD-WORLD COTTAGE STYLE RESIDENCE "BEARS BARN," HARTLEY WINTNEY

1½ miles Winchfield Station. 1 hour Waterloo.



5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, cloakroom, drawing room 17ft. x 16ft., dining room 23ft. x 11ft., good garden room, etc. Company's electricity, main water and gas. 2 Garages. Stabling for 3.

Picturesque Garden and Paddock

ABOUT 3 ACRES

By Auction on April 9th or privately now.

"HARTLETTS," HOOK

In a rural position, walking distance of main line Station (about 1 hour Waterloo).

Substantial residence with principal rooms enjoying extensive

SOUTHERN VIEWS

Double garage and stabling for three. 3 Cottages. Well arranged grounds. Excellent field and small copse.

ABOUT 25½ ACRES



WANTED. This month's Special Enquiry. Genuine Applicant seeking to purchase a large Agricultural Estate of over 1,000 acres for investment. Preferably Hampshire or Home Counties; immediate inspection. Also numerous buyers for 7-10 bedroomed properties up to **£15,000.** Usual commission required.—ALFRED PEARSON & SON, Fleet Road, Fleet, Hants (Telephone 118).

BEAUTIFUL WEALD OF KENT

A mile from Cranbrook Station and 6 miles from Staplehurst Main Line.



"BROOKSDEN," CRANBROOK

A CHOICE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY with Modern Residence having 3 reception rooms, 9 principal and secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, offices and cellars.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING.

Good garages for 5 cars, outbuildings, and detached Bungalow.

Secluded gardens and grounds, also grass paddock, in all nearly **6 ACRES.**

To be offered for Sale by Auction at Maidstone on March 21, 1946, with **VACANT POSSESSION.** Illustrated Particulars from Auctioneers, Messrs. ALFRED J. BURROWS, CLEMENTS, WINCH & SONS, ASHFORD (Tel. 327), Kent.

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

17, BLAGRAVE STREET, READING. Reading 2920 & 4112.

JACOBAN HOUSE, SOMERSET. £4,850. Modernised, and with view to Blackdown and Mendip Hills. Hall, cloaks, 3 sitting, 7 bedrooms, bath, main services. Garage, stabling, etc.

UNDER 4 ACRES FREEHOLD

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO., as above.

A QUEEN ANNE HOUSE. Between Reading and Newbury, in an unspoilt village. 3 sitting, 8 bedrooms, 2 baths. Co.'s electricity. Central heating. "Esse" cooker. 3 Cottages (2 let). Garage. Stable. Old garden with trout pool. Pasture.

ABOUT 10 ACRES, £12,000

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO., as above.

COTSWOLDS

INSDENE, WOODCHESTER

AUCTION SALE MARCH 8th.

3 reception (two 23ft. by 14ft.), cloakroom, 6/7 bed (five with H. & c.), bath. MAIN ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND DRAINAGE.

1 ACRE. Possession

DAVIS, CHAMPION & PAYNE, STROUD, GLOS. Estd. 1772. Tel.: 875/6.

ESTATE

Kensington 1490
Telegrams:
"Estate, Harrods, London"

HARRODS

34-36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

Surrey Offices:
West Byfleet
and Haslemere

OVERLOOKING A HERTS c.3
GOLF COURSE

In a much-sought-after district, only about 40 mins. by rail from town with main-line service.

IMPOSING MODERN RESIDENCE
DESIGNED IN TUDOR STYLE.

3 reception, loggia, 5 bedrooms (2 with h. and c.), nursery, 2 bathrooms. Main services. Central heating. Double garage. BEAUTIFUL GARDEN, specially designed by landscape gardener. Many features.

In all about 2 1/4 ACRES
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

Strongly recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

HERTS c.4

Handy for Welwyn and Knebworth.



GENUINE TUDOR COTTAGE

Full of oak, and open fireplace. Hall, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, 2 or 3 bedrooms, bathroom, etc. Co.'s electric light and water. REALLY LOVELY GARDEN. Roses, fruit trees, lawns, etc.

3/4 ACRE. ONLY £2,950 FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

RUS IN URBE c.2/5

In the middle of a Common, yet only 6 miles Hyde Park Corner.

PERIOD HOUSE (1745)

Galleried hall, 3 panelled reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, maids' sitting room. Main services. Stabling 3, garage 2, man's quarters of 3 bed., sitting and bathroom.

AN OLD-WORLD GARDEN ABOUT
3/4 ACRE

FREEHOLD FOR SALE
VACANT POSSESSION.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

KEMBLE AND CHIPPENHAM

1 mile from local Station and on a bus route.



FINE GEORGIAN HOUSE

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NEW FOREST c.4



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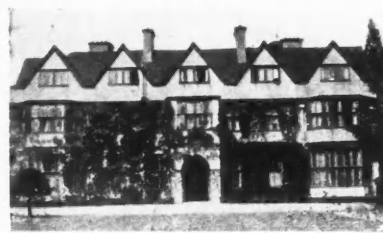
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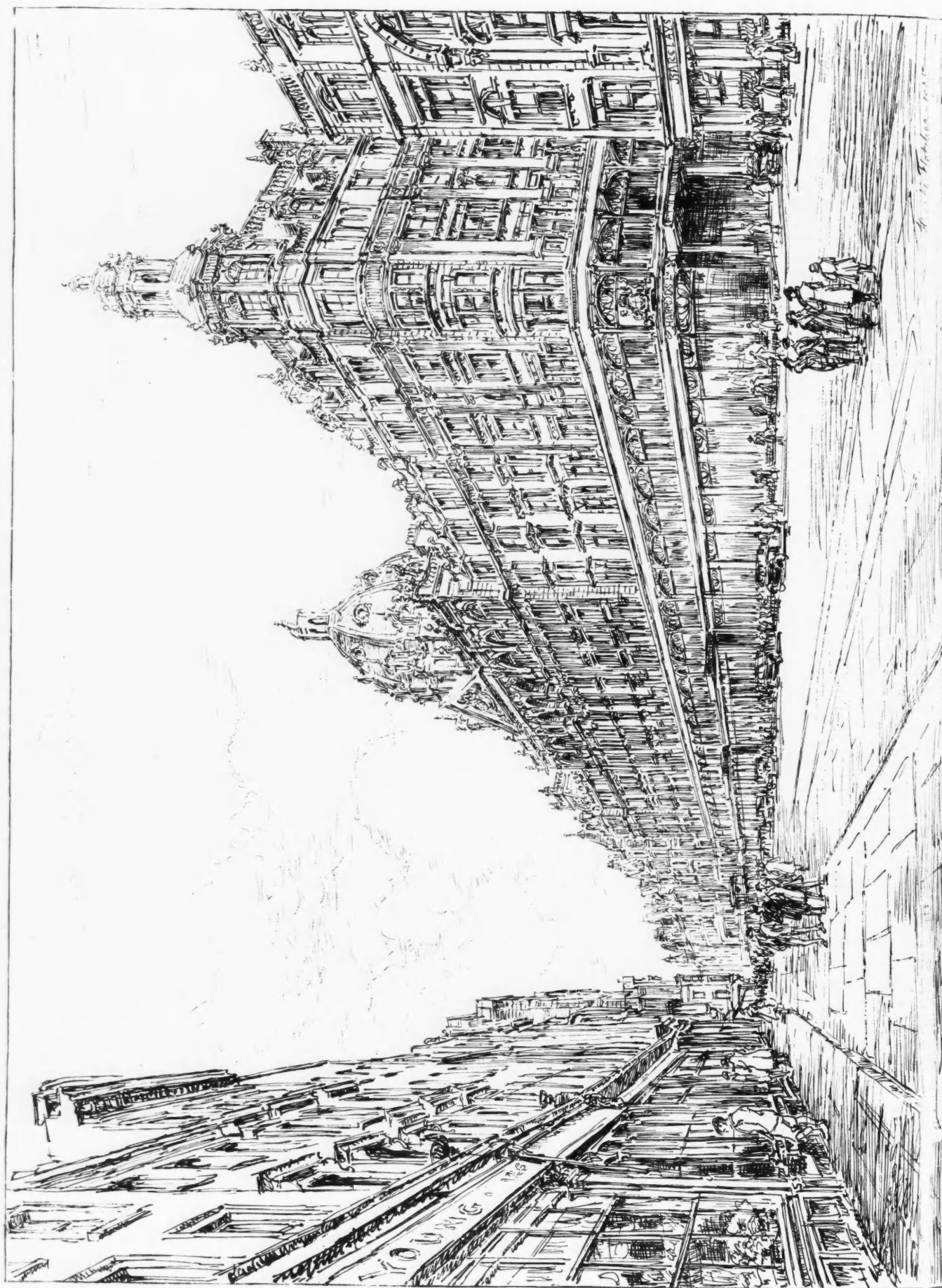
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Harrods of Knightsbridge—an impression by Hanslip Fletcher.

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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCIX. No. 2562

FEBRUARY 22, 1946



Bassano

THE HON. MRS. JOHN MANSFIELD

Mrs. Mansfield, wife of Flight-Lieutenant the Hon. John Mansfield, elder son of Lord Sandhurst, is the younger daughter of the late Mr. J. Fielder Johnson and was married in 1942

COUNTRY LIFE

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Telegrams: Country Life, London
Telephone: Temple Bar 7351

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PUBLISHING OFFICES:
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CLIMATE AND PLANNING

DESPITE all that has been said and written on the need for preliminary planning prior to building development, there is already evidence that public impatience, and official anxiety to get on with house-building is producing some ill-sited and badly planned housing which consequently will never be satisfactory even if it does not quickly degenerate into slum. The demand for the greatest possible dispatch in providing homes, and all the complex factors involved in addition to the actual process of building, must put some local authorities in a dilemma with which we keenly sympathise. Yet the legacy of social evils that may ensue from hastily undertaken operations—ill-health, high mortality, discontent, absenteeism—makes "more haste, less speed" doubly true when the lives and homes of thousands of families are involved.

There is, for example, the bearing of local climate and temperature on the siting of new towns, houses, factories, schools and so forth, on which the Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction (34, Gordon Square, W.C.1) has issued a highly interesting report by Dr. Arthur Geddes (*Planning and Climate*, 5s.). Everybody knows of climatic variations in their own locality—the Cold Harbours and Hungry Bottoms, the frost-pockets where fruit blossom and the dahlias seem always to catch any frost, the hollows where fog lies thick and roads are treacherous. When builders were local men and building was a carefully considered undertaking, empirical tradition led to the avoiding of such spots which, consequently, look speciously attractive to the map-planner at a distance, unequipped with either local knowledge or modern data. A glaring example referred to in the Report was the choice of Kinlochleven, in the Highlands, for an electrically powered factory and housing site—on a north exposure always in shadow, subject to permanent "down draughts," exceptionally heavy rainfall, and valley-bottom cold, whereas a site a few miles down the loch avoided all these evils that led to perpetual crises of ill-health and discontent among the workers. The "poor quarters" of many ports and manufacturing towns were built in the nineteenth century on ground subject to fogs, and a good many aerodromes have been made only to find their sites subject to floods or fogs.

Soil surveys and meteorological maps are becoming increasingly available, though fewer have been published in this than in some other countries. Medical Officers of Health have correlated weather and health in certain places from time to time with valuable results. Such data are available from experts, but Dr. Geddes stresses that planners should be able to tell from the look of a site, and from local enquiry,

whether it is likely to be suitable or to require expert examination, which inevitably takes time, and he gives some illuminating typical diagrams. Some of these have considerable general interest, as that showing the mean temperatures along a line of country sloping from 600 ft. to a river, in which the mildest zone is shown to be between 80 and 140 ft. altitude near the base of the steepest slope. Another shows how shelter planting and a solid fence above a house on a slope not only screens from downhill wind, but also forms a frost pocket outside the enclosure, whereas without such planting, and with the solid fence below the house, not only is there no protection from wind, but a frost pocket forms against the fence inside the garden. It is such factors—small and merely exasperating, perhaps, for the independent individual, but of far-reaching consequence when it is a whole community with delicate children and old people which is involved—that make the difference between the wasting and the profitable investment of vast sums of national capital.

IN A WINTRY GARDEN

PATIENCE is walking—
She moves along
White ways of wonder
With silence for song.

*She breathes in the apple-trees—
Starkly they lift
Cupped hands of emptiness,
Waiting the gift.*

*Gold of a future time,
Fruit of the days . . .
Patience is walking
In silence of praise.*

DOROTHY R. COLLS.

IS WHEAT WANTED?

IS wheat wanted? The question is prompted by the hesitancy of the Minister of Agriculture in saying downright to farmers that they must put every possible acre into wheat for the 1946 harvest. Even at this late date, the restoration of the acreage payment to £4 on Spring wheat, backed by vigorous action on the part of the War Agricultural Committees, would give the country several hundred thousand acres more wheat for this harvest. There are fields intended for barley and also some grass and clover leys that in this emergency can grow wheat for the nation. Ordinarily almost all our wheat is Autumn sown. Spring sowings do not amount to more than 6 per cent. of the total. As it is the general experience of farmers that the Spring varieties do not yield so well, it is only reasonable, if they are required to go into Spring wheat, that the acreage payment should be restored to the full war-time sum. Failing this, the country must not expect a total wheat acreage of more than two million acres, against the peak war-time acreage of three and a quarter million acres. Whether the Government act now or not it seems clear that the acreage payment will have to be restored to £4 for the 1947 harvest in an effort to regain the war-time level of production. The United States and Canada may have good harvests this year, but Britain cannot rely on being able to buy wheat freely until the whole world has settled down to production and exchange on rational lines. We cannot buy maize from the Argentine to-day because it is being burnt as fuel on the railways. When the Argentine can get oil and coal we shall get maize for our hens and the American farmer will be able to sell more wheat instead of feeding it to livestock.

THE NEW MOTOR TAX

THE change in the method of motor taxation to a cubic capacity basis, which is to come into effect next January, can be considered from four points of view—those of the motorist, the Exchequer, the manufacturer and the designer. The new system will only benefit the motorist with a really small car; the large car owner will have to pay more, in some cases much more. The owner of one of the popular small cars will on the average spend one pound less per annum, while those with

one of the larger high-class cars will have his costs increased by anything from £6 to £10. It must be taken for granted, therefore, that the new system suits the Exchequer. But the manufacturer, as under the old system, will still be compelled to duplicate production, with one eye on small cars for the home trade and the other on larger cars for export. It cannot be a good thing, taking the long view, to compel the trade to design to suit a taxation system. Under the new method, however, the designer is given a little more freedom; instead of concentrating on small-bore, fast-turning engines, he is free to produce engines with more power at low speeds and longer life, although of the same capacity as before. But the better way would have been to impose a flat rate on all cars, plus a tax on petrol; or better still, a tax on unladen weight, which would encourage manufacturers to produce light and efficient cars with modern suspension, more suitable for the overseas market than the archaic carriage-type spring we know so well.

THE USES OF YEW

THE Bodleian Library, whose furniture includes a number of early 19th-century yew-wood chairs, has received from St. John's College a gift of yew timber, grown in Bagley Wood, for repairs. Yew is not so much employed now—except perhaps for small turnery such as fruit bowls, candlesticks and egg-cups—as it was in the past, and it has the reputation of being a hard timber to work. But it is also a hard timber to wear (witness the specimen sections of flooring at Princes Risborough and the old saying that a fence post of yew will outlast one of iron), and the common waste or misuse of small parcels of yew wood, because of ignorance, when odd trees are felled is to be deplored. Time was, of course, when we imported yew staves from Spain (in whose dry climate the tree grows more slowly and makes even tougher timber than in England) for those long fighting bows on which the military strength of the country was largely based. Later, in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, our own yew was largely employed to make the better kinds of Windsor chairs and also a few pieces of the highest-grade furniture. Yew is not a tree which the forest economist is likely to recommend for planting by impoverished land-owners, but the words of Messrs. Boulton & Jay in *British Timbers* (1944) are interesting:

"As it is very slow growing it is necessary to use a long rotation—at least 100 years, and it would certainly be worth growing in pure plantations even on a 200-year rotation. . . . There is no doubt that yew is one of the most attractive of timbers, and although it is difficult to obtain large sizes there is no reason why it should not be used to a very much greater extent than it has been."

SMOKE IN THE COUNCIL

"WHEN men don't smoke they are so horribly cross," declared a lady member of a rural council in Norfolk, when proposing that smoking should be allowed at their meetings. If ladies have not yet begun to smart in the fire of abstinence to the detriment of their tempers it is a safe prophecy that they very soon will. At any rate it is noteworthy that when the motion had been carried seventeen members at once lit up, and they can hardly all have been male. Most people will probably approve the Council's decision, though there is something to be said on the other side, apart from the fact that there are still some who have a genuine dislike for smoke and are made uncomfortable by it. Doubtless there is a certain air of formality and decorum about an official occasion which is not enhanced by tobacco. Doubtless also most of us to-day smoke too much and it is a confession of weakness if we cannot get on without it. Perhaps, however, we have gone too far to draw back and anything which promotes friendliness and prevents the ruffling of tempers in argument is of incalculable value.

*The pipe, with solemn interposing puff,
Makes half a sentence at a time enough.*
And the second half of the sentence, which would have done all the mischief, may never be spoken.



J. W. J. Underell

CONVERSATION PIECE

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

A STOCK complaint about some of the more exclusive of our London clubs, is, or was, that the old habitués resented the entrance of new members, because few, if any of them, seemed to come up to the very high standard which they themselves thought they represented. I have an idea that there is the same sort of feeling among the members of my birds' breakfast-table club, and I am afraid that quite a number of would-be members, whom I would welcome, get "browned off" or black-balled when they put themselves up for election. The nuthatches, who joined three years ago, I am quite certain were black-balled, but apparently, if you are stockily-built and possess a long sharp beak, you can join any club, however many black-balls may be registered against you.

* * *

I KNOW all the members of my club so well that I would be delighted if some of the other residents of the garden would join and add a little variety to the usual assembly of great, blue, cole and marsh tits; the two chaffinches and their wives; and the cock blackbird that a broody hen almost plucked last Spring when he foolishly got into the wire run to eat the chicken food.

Birds who have been watching the club enviously during the recent cold spell are a remarkably handsome bullfinch and his mate, and I wish they would come to the table, as this is a bird one sees so seldom at close quarters when one can study his vivid and pleasing colouring, and his markedly semitic profile. The bullfinch is a common enough bird, and his black and white rump can be seen most days twisting about in the apple-trees during the bud season. But I have no great complaints about him personally, as the only tree he attacks in my garden is one that bears a particularly

tasteless and useless fruit—and he is welcome.

The tree-creeper is constantly at work in neighbouring trees during breakfast time, and I think the only reason why he does not join the club is that it is not equipped with a spiral staircase leading to it. There are no signs that other birds worry him, nor do they appear to resent his presence, but he is very much a creature of routine, and the only method of obtaining food that he knows is to start at the bottom of a tree, rod or pole, and run up an invisible spiral staircase to the top. It has never occurred to him yet that one can fly straight at the food, and make a landing beside it.

* * *

DURING the last week or so I have been too worried about the all-important question of the "G.I. brides," their shipboard accommodation, their sapient remarks to newspaper reporters and their future in that land of quick and easy divorce, to take very much interest in birds, or, in fact, in any feature of our countryside. Occasionally I have noticed inadvertently a flight of goldfinches passing through the garden while other and less-decorative birds are busy at the table, but these thistle-loving finches do not appear to be interested in the very spartan war-time diet provided. I have attracted goldfinches in other days by keeping a supply of canary seed on the table with a few alcoholic hemp seeds among them, but it may be months before this store is discovered by them, and meanwhile the chaffinches in greatly

increased numbers will gorge themselves daily; and in any case canary seed has been off the market since 1939.

One of the good points of the not very exciting cosmos is that its seed apparently is regarded as a great delicacy by goldfinches, superior to that of the lettuce even, and shortly after the plants are in full bloom in the late Summer the birds with their young will assemble in the bed, and tear the blooms to pieces to get at the seed. One is able to admire the goldfinch's rich colouring at close quarters with the aid of the cosmos if it is planted in the right place for observation, but, as one cannot have everything in this imperfect world, the cosmos flowers themselves after treatment are not worthy of admiration.

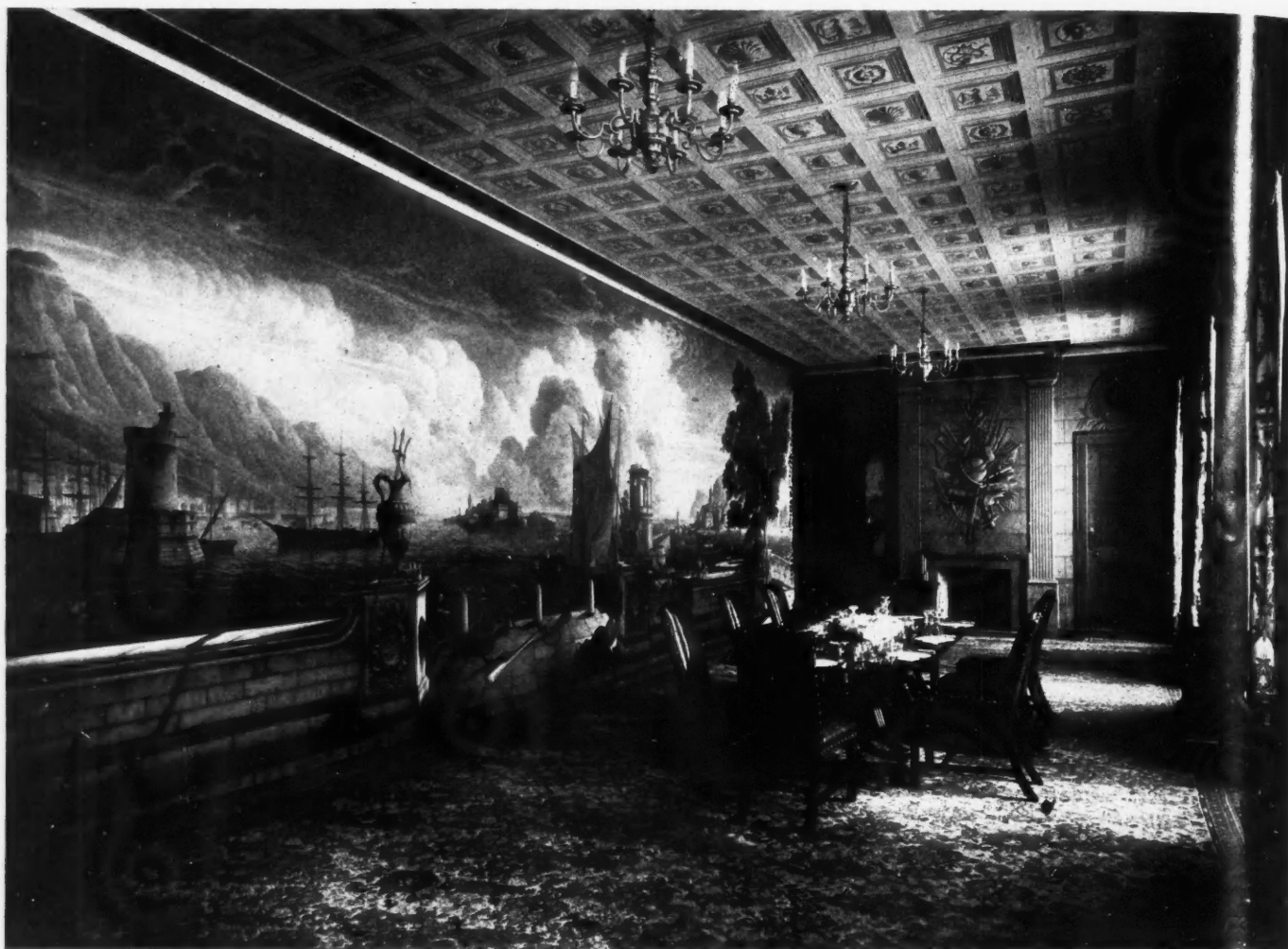
* * *

I OFTEN wonder if the horticultural experts who write weekly columns of advice and instruction own gardens as perfect as their articles would suggest. I have a knowledgeable friend—sometimes I regard him almost as an enemy—who walks round my garden, picks out every fault and neglect he sees and admonishes me sternly. Last Summer, when I showed him my quite good strawberries, there were the usual couple of blackbirds fluttering about inside the netting. This was most unfortunate as he pounced on this carelessness, giving me a severe "telling-off," and pointing out that it was the easiest thing in the world to peg down the netting so that such exhibitions of slackness did not occur.

A week later I visited his garden, which personally I thought in little better condition than my own, and when we came to his strawberry bed there were seven blackbirds and a thrush inside the netting. My innocent remark that I had no idea he kept an aviary has caused a slight coolness to spring up between us.

THE REX WHISTLER ROOM AT PLAS NEWYDD

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY



1.—THE DINING-ROOM AT PLAS NEWYDD, DECORATED BY REX WHISTLER, FROM THE WEST END

IT is no consolation for the loss of Rex Whistler to reflect that there would probably have been fewer opportunities in this poorer and drabber age for the particular form of art in which he incomparably excelled. It is true, so far as one can see, that even if the gallant and conscientious soldier had survived the war, the painter of mural fantasies could have received fewer commissions from the patrons for whom he had hitherto executed his best work: the decoration of rooms in private houses. His delicate, scholarly, essentially personal style was better suited to that intimate setting, where it can be enjoyed in detail and at leisure, than for public places requiring a broader touch, which is the class of commission that mural decorators are most likely to receive in future. But this generalisation is offset by his decorations of the Tate Gallery restaurant—his first big commission—though it is open to question whether his subtlety is not wasted there. And there is all his book illustration and his work for the stage, especially the ballet, where scope would have been wider than ever. Then who knows but that, faced with a fresh demand, he might not have adapted to mural decoration the broader style he employed successfully for theatrical scenery? He could, too, have become a great teacher of a school of mural artists, for which the need and the opportunities in the immediate future are likely to be considerable. His remarkable knowledge of the manners and technique of the last age of mural painting, and his unique grasp of pictorial poetry—as his style might be called—

might have been diffused over a generation of successors.

There is no question of the wide opportunities awaiting mural painters. Britain will be rebuilt during the next generation, with many public and communal institutions of the outwardly plain type favoured by contemporary architecture, which afford large wall surfaces available for decorative treatment. At present there is no vital (as contrasted with mechanical) school of craftsmanship for the interior decoration of such buildings as supplemented Wren's reconstruction of London. We have machines that will line them with wood or marble or glass, ingenious methods of lighting, and increasing recognition of the place of designers in industry. But of painters and carvers willing or able to apply the direct human touch to their adornment, few indeed. It is here that a Rex Whistler might have directed a great studio of decorative painters. We may hope that other artists are coming forward to take his place. But Eric Ravilious, the young artist of the greatest promise beside Whistler, was killed too, and apart from them the choice is at present limited.

The dining-room painted for the Marquess of Anglesey at Plas Newydd is Whistler's most considerable work. It was the last large mural that he painted (1937), the most extensive, and, owing to the relative remoteness of Anglesey, the one least generally known. The main painting, on a single length of canvas 58ft. long, covers the principal wall, 47ft. long and the two return walls of 5ft. 6ins. each up to

the fireplaces. The overmantel panels, ceiling, and other decorations, are painted direct on the surfaces.

Plas Newydd lies on the south coast of the island, near the end of the Victoria Bridge and looking across the Menai Straits at the romantic panorama of Snowdonia. It was built about 1790 in the Gothick manner, long and thin in plan so as to take the greatest advantage of the view, slender and elegant in elevation, deriving only its decorative features from real Gothic. Thus there is a lofty hall with a groined roof and slim columns, its very high pointed sash windows laced with wooden tracery and their upper lights. The design is traditionally ascribed to Wyatt; but Mr. Anthony Dale in his study of that architect allows only interior decorations of about 1808 to James Wyatt. The majority of the rooms are in the simple late 18th-century classic idiom.

Thus the house and its setting were just such as to have appealed to Rex Whistler. The dining-room, long and rather narrow, has five windows facing south, and it was perhaps their view over the Straits, with villages shining at the base of the mountains, that suggested to him the treatment of the opposite wall. The elements of the composition are similar—the view down and across a fjord of some very sea, with misty blue mountains towering out of it and enchanted towns at their feet, the moles lively with a variety of shipping. As in the actual view down the Straits towards Carnarvon, the left coast is the more rugged and populated. That to the right, corresponding to the Anglesey

side, has spreading trees growing to the very edge of a sandy bay on the extreme right.

But the little white Welsh villages have been transformed into renaissance cities of which the architecture, as in so many of Rex Whistler's designs, is a delicious pastiche of everything that he enjoyed—Venice, Brighton, Dublin, Wren's London, Rome, Amalfi. Here and there one can be recognised: there is the steeple of St. Martin's in the Fields, and Trajan's Column. But most of them, such as the prominent domed church on the quayside while owing a good deal to actual buildings, are scholarly inventions "in the manner of." It is partly this, and even more the impossible yet visually delightful juxtaposition of buildings—Roman with Regency, Italian baroque with Queen Anne, which gives his fantasy its unique quality, showing us scenes that we can never see except through his magic prism and throwing not Italian light alone, but that of the whole renaissance spectrum, on English walls.

The imaginary world is completely realised. The buildings are not just sketched and thrown together, used merely as decorative symbols or shapes; the distant prospect is not left vaguely blurred. A complete topography is unfolded to us. We can land from the schooner at the quay, pick our way among the barrels and bales of merchandise, almost see the rooms of the varied houses through their windows, certainly guess who lives in them—a butcher lounges nonchalantly in his doorway beside the church, and the pantiled house with an arcade on the left is obviously an office building of some sort, perhaps the Customs House. Before we pass under the triumphal arch, or town gate, an inscription on its parapet catches the eye. It reads

Hæc urbis jussu nobilissimo
Carolo Pagetis
Marchionis de Mona
Comitis Uxbridgensis
condita et aedificata
A.D. MDCCCXXXVII
Rex Whistler invenit et pinxit

But, alas, we shall never know what lies beyond the gate, more than that time has stood still there since the end of the eighteenth century, and that there are noble churches, public squares, and scores of pleasant houses. We can, however, resolve to make a journey into the mountains to visit some of the wonderfully well preserved castles and hill-top villages. Or we can charter a pleasure barge and row across the harbour, past the old mole with its ruined pharos, to the romantic little town opposite, clustering round a church with an onion-domed steeple, or the little fortified island in the middle of the bay.

This prospect of Arcady is seen over a parapet wall broken in the centre by steps down to the waterside between sculptured piers, one of which carries a majestic jug with Neptune's crown and trident leaning against it. At either end the return walls each contain a fireplace flanked by actual pilasters that are worked into the painted decoration. Above each fireplace is an intricate martial trophy. The stonework of these walls is a warm bistre, the cornice a dull gold, and the ceiling a lighter shade of the wall tint. The ceiling is painted to represent a coffered surface containing personal and heraldic em-



2.—THE LONG WALL, WEST SECTION



3.—MIDDLE SECTION OF THE LONG WALL



4.—THE EAST SECTION

The photographs of the three sections overlap somewhat, but the whole makes a continuous composition



5.—THE CITY OF MAKE-BELIEF West end of the long wall



6.—CORNER AT THE EAST END OF THE LONG WALL

8.—SELF-PORTRAIT OF REX WHISTLER
(See Fig. 7)(Left) 7.—CORNER AT THE WEST END OF
THE LONG WALL

blems of the family in simulated relief.

To the side of one of the fireplaces we see an arcaded gallery, a little like the Palladian bridge at Wilton, continuing the promenade along the port. Its silhouette in the angle of the wall is ingeniously masked by ivy. The gallery has a painted ceiling, someone has been playing a 'cello there, and two pugs have been given their dinner. A pair of spectacles and a book have been left on the step. The arcade beside the other fireplace leads back to the town and seems to offer us another way into it, to explore it further if we follow its inviting perspective. But just as we reach the end of it there appears from behind a pillar a young man swapping up leaves. He returns our gaze searchingly and seriously, and his half-smile is familiar. It is the artist himself. "No," he seems to say, "you cannot come back. There is a great deal more that I could have shown you of this city and strange country besides. It might have taken us years to see it all—its peculiar inhabitants, enchanted valleys and beautiful cities. But not now. Nobody will ever see any more of this never-land now."

"THE SWEETNESS IN THE SILENCE"

*HOW oft, how oft
The Summer skies
Have drawn aloft
My gaze with sighs,*

*While the soft ring
Of Autumn rain
So soon would bring
Content again.*

EDGAR PROUDMAN.

WIND IN THE HILLS

By W. KERSLEY HOLMES

I SUPPOSE all mountain-lovers will agree that one of the most elating experiences a man can have, if he is of the right receptive type, is to stand on a hill-top on a day of absolute calm, in either Summer or Winter. He seems to become a part of the immense tranquillity, and realises that all music is in that vast and living silence. Yet no one knows the hills until he is familiar with them under utterly different conditions—when a great wind has awakened and is sweeping across the crests and along the glens.

In still weather, alone on a peak, a man may feel insignificant, but at the same time the mountains seem to accept him. A wind brings another mood; the tiny creature battling against it is apt to wonder whether the hills have not developed a personal animosity towards him. I am not thinking of a mere breeze, or even of one of those steady, powerful winds that pour across the range like a great torrent, animating everything from the cloud-shadows to the walker who finds himself so exhilarated that he breaks into a run and scurries downhill as if borne by a racing current.

The kind of wind I have in mind is something of which those who do not frequent mountains have no conception. Town winds are draughts—unpleasant, bitter and unclear. Over level country even a strong wind, meeting no abrupt obstacles, is not the raging monster which charges the crags and, baffled in one place, attacks in another with accumulated fury, making new onsets from unpredictable directions.

Writing rather as a fell-walker, with a taste for scrambling, than a cragsman, I look back on innumerable hill expeditions undertaken without the condition of weather permitting. I can remember only four which were failures as far as the attainment of the coveted peak was concerned. Of these, three defeats were due to nothing but wind armed with snow-dust. The fourth was, I confess, the result of feebleness of the flesh, the final cone of Ben Lomond proving the last straw as the climax of a too-ambitious programme.

To those who have endured storms on the world's biggest mountains, no doubt the experiences of a hill-rambler in Britain may seem a smiling matter. Yet, on Scotland's Cairngorms, for instance, there may be met winds so terrific that to the human struggler against them it would seem as if, were they one mile an hour stronger, his weight would no longer keep him, even intermittently, on the solid.

Ben More, in Perthshire, is regarded by the lover of the sensational as little more than a grass lump, despite its 3,800 feet, and yet two of my defeats, wind-inflicted, occurred on its steep, almost unbroken, northern face. Towards the summit the rock is very near the surface. Much of it is covered only with moss, and when the hill is snow- and ice-bound this makes quite awkward going. There is no grip for even the best of nails, and the pick of an ice-axe may fail to find a useful hold. In reasonably calm weather this kind of obstacle can be negotiated easily, or avoided. If, however, the east wind is sweeping with shrieks across the hill-face, hurling clouds of minute ice-particles against every inch of exposed skin as though to remove it, and compelling the closing of the eyes, the climber begins to think differently of that easy mountain.

Although a slip there would not mean a straight fall, it might well be the start of a swift, accelerating slide with no check for a long, long way. When the wind and whirling ice-dust keep the eyes full of tears, there is no possibility of care in placing the feet, or making sure that what looks like a drift is not a sweep of solid ice down which you would shoot completely out of control. So perhaps those retreats were wise, though regretted, almost as a disgrace, as soon as shelter was reached.

Another victory was scored by the wind on a very open ridge across which a wolf-toothed



F. S. Smythe

WIND-SWEPT FIRS: A STUDY IN THE LAKE DISTRICT

easterly gale was driving in bewildering succession clouds of powder snow. The cold was so intense that it seemed not only to be piercing my clothes, but to be forcing a way between my ribs. When my companion, flung against me by a gust, shouted in my ear, "Aren't we mugs to go on?" I promptly set an example of retirement.

Perhaps even we experienced hill-ramblers are too scornful of piling on clothes for a wild-weather climb. Once, arriving in an open car at the foot of our selected hill, across the upper slopes of which snow-flurries were flying like steam against the blue sky, I started upwards without removing one item of the many garments I had worn during the journey. I climbed as an animated bundle. I felt clumsy and too warm on the way up, but was actually comfortable on the tempestuous summit with only eyes and nose unprotected. That was a unique experience.

In reasonable weather you can, of course, carry extra coverings with you and don them as required. Experience—most unpleasant experience—has taught me, however, that this is no plan for a day with a real wind. I shall never forget a few moments on a mountain-shoulder when I took off a heavy outer-garment and undid my rucksack—with the idea of finding another sweater and putting it on. The wind would have none of that. Every loose flap, strap and sleeve thrashed about me as if in a frenzy to escape; ice-dust kept my eyes running and, in a short time, my bared hands were too stiff with cold to cope with a strap, button or buckle.

My little camera was in my hip-pocket, but there it had to stay till, some time later, I found among the rocks a nook in which I could pull

myself together and recover my sense of proportion. Then I made one or two exposures, the results of which illustrate, at least, the difficulty of holding anything steady, even for the twenty-fifth part of a second, when a mountain wind is loose.

To indicate the mischief of a far less formidable wind, a sudden gust near the summit of a famous Scottish ben once snatched from its pedestal of rock a large lump of perfectly magnificent, heavy, sweet, richly-fruited cake, which I had placed there to be the crowning luxury of my lunch. I had no chance of stopping it. It was instantly out of reach and hurtling down the hard surface of a precipitous drift into the mist-filled gulf below!

For me a big wind among the hills is awe-inspiring even for its various voices. The wail and shriek of it across an exposed mountain-side is an expression of utter and purposeful ruthlessness, as though some elemental hostility to life were at large and ravaging. Also I confess to an almost superstitious shrinking when I hear, below me, the deep moan and roar of wind against crags hidden by writhing masses of grey cloud. I could imagine that the abyss was hungry; that those sounds were menaces, directed at me, the pigmy intruder!

Yet there is a special glory in days of high wind. You return, even on occasions of defeat, feeling that at least you have accepted an unconditional challenge and have asked no quarter. You are mightily toned up and exhilarated. The calm of the world below seems to have a special benediction for such as you, who have surely earned it up there among the clamour and buffets of a battle of giants.

LONDON

ALMS-HOUSES

By
JANE ELLIS



(Left) GATEWAY OF DEPTFORD ALMS-HOUSES (TRINITY HOUSE). Demolished



(Right) TRINITY ALMS-HOUSES, MILE END ROAD. THE CHAPEL

THE London of the future, whatever its complexion, will no doubt retain some of its surviving traces of a mediæval city, among them the mediæval institution of alms-houses. Quite a number are scattered through the metropolis, still retaining a quiet, grave beauty and maintained in accordance with the wills of pious founders. The buildings, unlike those of their better known country cousins, can for the most part lay no claim to antiquity, though some represent foundations which have played a part in civic life since Norman times. They were moved in the nineteenth century from their original sites, which are now covered by warehouses and offices, and rebuilt in what were then country suburbs. It is, therefore, remarkable that both they and the considerable number which owe their existence to more modern endowments should have so worthily upheld amid the jostle of commercial expansion, the dignity of appearance befitting a generous purpose.

Their individual characters are strong and various; not one can be mistaken for another, and they are usually regarded as the ornament of their neighbourhood. Some are open quadrangles on three sides of a green lawn with shrubs and flower beds, faintly reminiscent of a college in miniature and vacation. Or a peep through a massive gate may disclose a quiet walk bordered by little two-storeyed houses and trees. Again it may be a row of cottages with Gothic or Classical embellishments, set behind a low wall, or even a plain terrace, harmonious in style, showing window-boxes bright with flowers and a gaily-painted railing which gives an air of distinction to a dull street.

Only six of the buildings put up before 1800 are in existence and of these, two, Abraham Colfe's at Lewisham, and Bishop Wood's at

Hackney, are condemned. The oldest are the cottages of Sir George Monoux, draper and mayor, who re-edified the decayed church of St. Mary, Walthamstow, and founded a free school and alms-houses. There is in existence a record of delivery on the third Sunday in June, 1529, by the prior and convent of Christ Church, London, patrons and owners of the rectory and vicarage of Walthamstow, of a piece of ground on the north side of the churchyard for the erection of fourteen rooms for a schoolmaster and thirteen poor men and women. The fine old timbered school hall was destroyed during a bombing attack, but the long row of the main building, with the master's gabled lodging in the centre, the mellow brickwork and gay little gardens, "all whiche premises I will shalbe always forever ordered and kepte by my executors and feoffees of my last wylle and testament," look much as Sir George left them. The successors of his thirteen pensioners now enjoy the services of a nurse who lives in the former master's lodging and have electric cookers in their modern kitchenettes.

Nearly one hundred years later, Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, described by his contemporaries at King's College, Cambridge, as the most learned among the nobility and the noblest among the learned, but by a later biographer as a man of "stupendous duplicity," built and endowed the Hospital of the Holy and Undivided Trinity in a grove of mulberry trees on the river bank at Greenwich as a cloister for twenty poor men. In his will the Earl alludes to his Hospital as a token of gratitude for his many escapes from the machinations of his enemies. But local legend has it that he was there saved from drowning when the boat in which he was leaving his ship capsized and that he resolved to benefit the place where he was

restored to life. In the graceful chapel a statue of the founder kneeling by the altar still offers up his prayer of thanksgiving, and some of the ancient mulberry trees on the south side of the cobbled cloister bear fruit abundantly.

On the opposite side of the river in the Mile End Road are the Trinity Alms-houses, built originally for twenty-eight "decay'd mariners" on land bequeathed to the Corporation of Trinity House when Secretary Pepys was Master of Trinity House. It has been suggested that the beautiful buildings were designed by Wren, but there is no documentary evidence; nor are they mentioned by Pepys, although he

must have known them well. Perhaps he had them or the earlier ones in Deptford in mind when asking Dr. Hickeys, of Worcester, to preach on the "usual subject of our spiritual entertainment, namely Unity and Charity with what he should see fit to mix with it relating to our functions and trades as seamen."

A much humbler group of single-storeyed cottages, just off the Lower Clapton Road, with stable doors and a tiny chapel hidden in a garden, are now condemned. But they recall a Bishop Wood, of Lichfield, concerning whom Mr. Pepys relished a "very pretty story" told him in Whitehall by a friend who was a speculator in a form of church property known as bishops' leases. The Bishop, after a scene in the Cathedral, had gone to law with his Dean, "thus taking all the ways they can to undo themselves," and was sure their property would fall into his hands. The little alms-houses for ten poor women were sold by the Bishop's



MILE END ROAD ALMS-HOUSES

nephew to a man who lost all his money in the South Sea Bubble speculations. He in his turn sold them to a family who maintained them as alms-houses till legally relieved of the duty by trustees appointed under a scheme drawn up by the Charity Commissioners. They at Wollaston's at Highgate are the last examples in London of the 17th- or 18th-century single-roomed cottage alms-houses still seen in villages.

These houses of pity and gratitude were founded not by saints but by busy men of affairs. The houses stood in strange corners, where the names Hospital of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, College of God's Gift, Saviour's College for the Poor, contrasted oddly with Dog-Kennel Row, Pesthouse Lane, or Deadman's Ditch. The foundations not only persisted but also increased continually.

The influence of London spread out into



HOME FROM THE SEA. An inmate of Trinity Alms-houses



SIR GEORGE MONOUX'S ALMS-HOUSES,
WALTHAMSTOW

the country, and as far north as Kirkleatham, in Yorkshire, there are alms-houses founded by a Lord Mayor of London. They followed the pattern of those seen by John Stow in the riverside lanes of the City and described by him.

Lake Isle of Innisfree was St. Peter's Hospital, now demolished and replaced by Spurgeon's Tabernacle, but in that letter the Fishmongers' Alms-houses live again.

The nineteenth century succeeded in mortally wounding the words Charity and Alms-houses, and the twentieth substituted pensions and dwellings as less spasmodic and more independent. The means of paying rent implicit in a higher scale of State pensions has opened a new approach to the problem of housing for the aged and introduced a new psychological factor of great importance. But if borough authorities offered to their old people pleasant homes near open spaces it would do much to help, and many a quiet corner could be made both useful and beautiful with that end in view.

Meanwhile, a very strong and healthy movement to provide homes and care for old pensioners without any sense of patronage on the one side or obligation on the other, is spreading all over the country in the formation of voluntary Housing Societies, that is groups of people agreeing together to own and manage property not for commercial gain but for the good of the residents.

Although most of these Societies aim at meeting all the various needs of housing and cover a far wider field than alms-houses, yet an increasing number contemplate building special quarters for the aged and are prepared to co-operate closely with those local authorities who are also anxious to see provision made for

A well-known example, Franklands Garden Village, initiated by the Rotary Group, Hayward's Heath, Sussex, sets a very high standard. The houses are placed six to the acre and those reserved for old people are easy to run and are let at a rent of 6s. 3d. weekly for a sitting-room with bed-recess, bathroom, kitchen and small entrance hall. Here special care has been taken in planning the general lay-out to save the trees which give the neighbourhood its beauty.

The small closes of bungalows designed for retired women by the Workers' Society, Ltd., on the slopes of the Malvern Hills offer all the attractions of comfortable little homes in a lovely setting of flowers and scenery, and they are not too large. A very good plan is that of a group of cottage flats, four to each semi-detached cottage, which are to be found at Cuckfield, Sussex. There are also the "Plus-Granny flats" designed to be attached as annexes to larger houses.

Apart from specially built houses, much may be done by using modern methods of re-conditioning to make country cottages, condemned for family use but preserved on aesthetic grounds, snug and comfortable for old inhabitants. The following extract from a recent report of the Pilgrim Trust will appeal to all who think Time the ablest architect of all: "The Trustees contributed a sum of money toward the purchase of a group of small houses of the Elizabethan period, inwardly of timber construction but whose overhanging black and



EARL OF NORTHAMPTON'S HOSPITAL, GREENWICH

He thought it worth mentioning that they were strongly built of brick and timber and sometimes tiled, when surrounding dwellings were often of mud, wattle and thatch, that they had a chimney apiece so that old people had the comfort of their own firesides when grander folk huddled round common fires in huge draughty halls, and that they had little garden plots backward when more and more enclosed gardens of mansions and religious houses were being taken over for trading concerns. The great Sir Richard Whittington breathed his last with his bedesmen filing past his bed. A certain Cornelius van Dun, Yeoman of the Guard to King Henry VIII, King Edward VI, Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, "a soldier and a careful man for poor folk," built sixteen cottages for poor widows at his own charge. Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, built eight proper alms-houses at the back of his own house in Bishopsgate. Edward Alleyn, the friend of Shakespeare, chose to end his days among his poor in the College of God's Gift at Dulwich.

One imaginary sketch of life in an alms-house has come down to us. Charles Lamb wrote to his friend Manning in 1815: "I suppose you heard that I had left the India House and gone into the Fishmongers' Alms-houses over the bridge. I have a little cabin there, small and homely, but you will be welcome to it. You like oysters and to open them yourself; I'll get you some if you come in oyster time . . . come as soon as you can." Lamb never in fact went home across the bridge and his

this section of the community but are not so well able as the Housing Societies to administer the welfare amenities.

The National Federation of Housing Societies has its headquarters at 13, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, and the advantage of having a central organisation is that local Societies receive administrative and technical advice and assistance in obtaining mortgage finance for development. It also ensures greater co-operation with local authorities and the Federation encourages a high standard in design and workmanship in building, bright and cheerful colouring and the provision of up-to-date gadgets which make housework happy. The money for the development of an estate is raised in the first instance by loans or grants, but the property is run on economic lines, the tenants paying a rent which covers the wages of management, the expenses of upkeep and the payment of a small rate of interest on original loan stock.



GOLDSMITHS' ALMS-HOUSES, ACTON

white fronts have been mostly bricked up. It is hoped eventually to restore them outwardly to their original aspect, converting the ground floor into dwellings for ten alms-women, with a town library and museum and rooms for the municipality on the floor above. The reconstruction of the eleven cottages into one long range will be a notable addition to Tewkesbury's timber buildings and an attractive feature in the immediate vicinity of the Abbey."



OLD PEOPLE'S BUNGALOWS, OSCOTT COLLEGE ESTATE,
BIRMINGHAM. (*News of the World*)

BURWASH, SUSSEX

Inland from Hastings, Burwash was once famous for its iron furnaces. The village was mostly modernised about 1700 and is rich in examples of the local craft of weather-tiling.

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

BUR-RH-'SH in the vernacular, Borwarssh and Borgarssh with other variants in old records, and Burghersh at its most aristocratic, is a name with a good rich sound, thick with Sussex burr. Its meaning is the *aersc* or *arrish*, ploughed field, as the neighbouring manor house of Burghurst is the wood, on the hill or by the fort. The Village, strung along its high narrow ridge, is as good to the eye as the sound to the ear. Though a mainish road, from Lewes to Hawkhurst, uses the broad street, the place is little spoilt, being some miles by steep narrow roads from a station, so that it preserves a good deal of the remoteness that must have always been characteristic. Indeed, the valley to the south of the ridge, which falls steeply on either side behind the houses, is one of the still secret recesses of the old Weald. There lay the furnaces which made Burwash a centre of the Sussex iron trade; there, among the stiff oak coppices, rises the Dudwell stream which joins the Rother and flows past Bodiam to Rye; and beside it stands the old ironmaster's house (Fig. 2) where Rudyard Kipling made his home and found that primeval Sussex told of in *Puck of Pook's Hill*.

Iron, and then smugglers, colours the whole history of Burwash. The forgemasters' houses in the street and neighbourhood seem always to have counted for much more than any lord of the manor. There is no manor house, though in distant ages there were dim non-resident lords—Counts of Eu, Earls of Brittany—who had a manor court somewhere south of the church. Some faint title of descent from them prompted that Francis Fane, created Earl of Westmorland in 1624, to choose Baron Burgersh as his second title; so rustic Burwash unexpectedly found itself ennobled.



1.—THE STREET, LOOKING WEST

The titular lordship of the manor became attached long ago to the vestigial emoluments of the Rape of Hastings, of which the Pelhams, Dukes of Newcastle, last held the honour and sold the lordship of the manor for what it was worth to the Ashburnhams of Ashburnham across the valley by Brightling. So Burwash has never had so much as a squire to dispute precedence in the village community with the ironmasters. They built the substantial old houses in the environs—Batemans (John Brittain, 1634), Holms-hurst (G. Hepburn, 1610), Socknersh (Thomas Colyn, 1610), Shoyswell in Etchingham, Great Wigsell in Salehurst. Then in Burwash street there is the lovely William and Mary house of Rampyndene (Fig. 4) which must be regarded as an ironmaster's home since my own forbear, Thomas Hussey, who bought it in 1718, followed that trade and is described as possessing "considerable stock in the ironworks." Truly I would not in all England have issued from another village, nor better house. And I think piety is not colouring my view.

Yet, beyond their houses, these ironmasters have not left much in Burwash but their memories, and little of that. Like their furnaces they are quenched. The exception is Joan or John Colins, who lived in the 1300s, of the family who worked Nether Forge in Elizabeth's reign and later built Socknersh. He or she is commemorated in the church by the oldest dateable piece of local ironwork, a 14th-century grave slab inscribed ORATE P(ro) ANNEMA JOHNE COLINS, a legend that the Kipling children misread as having some allusion to Panama (Fig. 7).

But though the ironmasters and iron-workers have gone the way of the ancient lords of the manor, Burwash still preserves the form they together gave the village. Like most old villages with a fine broad street, we find that Burwash once had a weekly market—granted in 1252 by Prince Edward when the manor for the nonce was in the Crown—held on Fridays, besides an annual fair. Though the market failed to survive, the standings for livestock and stalls ensured that, in the century or so during which the



(Left) 2.—AN IRONMASTER'S HOUSE: BATEMANS, BURWASH. Built by John Brittain, 1634, and latterly Rudyard Kipling's home. It is now the property of the National Trust



3.—THE WAR MEMORIAL JUST OUTSIDE THE CHURCHYARD



4.—RAMPYNDENE, BUILT 1699 (left) AND MOUNT HOUSE FROM THE STREET

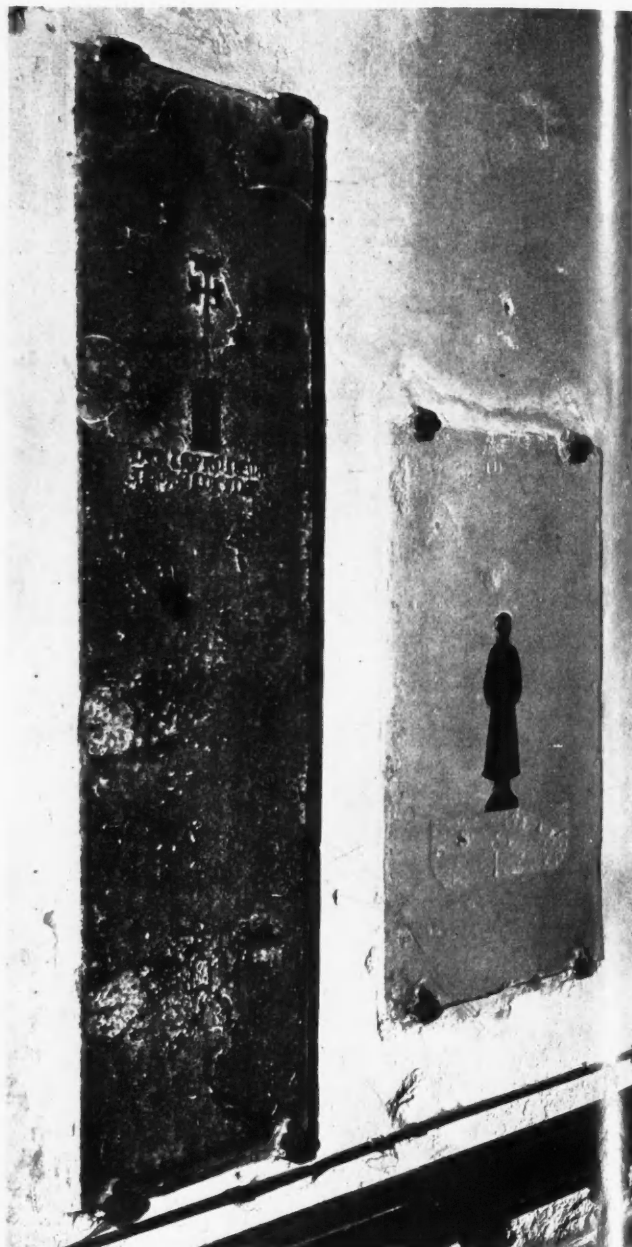


5.—THE GOLDEN BROWN NORMAN CHURCH TOWER WITH ITS STEEPLE OF OAK SHINGLES



building frontages were consolidated, good wide margins were left between highway and houses.

A large proportion of the houses date from the sixteenth, a few from the late fifteenth, and more from the early seventeenth centuries. These are timber-framed, the earlier of all structure with later inserted floor and chimney stack. But all were in one way or another reconditioned about or after 1700 so that Burwash, apart from its mediaeval lines and substructure is essentially "country Georgian" in architecture. It is the materials then used and the way they were handled that give the village its



7.—IRON GRAVE SLAB OF JHONE COLINS, FOURTEENTH CENTURY. (Right) BRASS EFFIGY, circa 1440

present distinction, its rich texture in weather-tiling and mellow colour in lichened roofs and colour-washed plaster.

Another and more unusual feature is the lining of the village grass verge on the northern, and so sunny, side of the street with pleached limes (Figs. 1, 6). The trees look not more than a hundred years old, and it would be interesting to know by what means so considerable a communal improvement was effected. A clue is perhaps given by a document connected with Rampton dated 1699, when John Butler procured a lease of the strip (seen in

(Left) 6.—WEATHER-TILING AND PLEACHED LIMES LINING THE STREET

(Right) 8.—COTTAGES FACED WITH OAK SLABS AND WEATHER-TILED

Fig. 4) of "waste land part of the Street in Burwash town upon the bank," in order to enclose it for a court or yard in connection with his new house. He acquired it from Sir John Pelham, lord of the Barony (or Rape) of Hastings and so lord of the manor, owner of the wastes, etc. Presumably, therefore, the lime trees were later planted by arrangement with the lord of the manor, who after about 1750 was Lord Ashburnham, owner of the great and historic neighbouring estate for improving which "Capability" Brown had been employed. The combination of these factors suggests that whether the initiative for the improvement of the street came from the inhabitants or Lord Ashburnham, the latter must have been actively concerned.

Vertical tiling or weather-tiling is a traditional wall-covering of the south-eastern counties and, using slates instead of tiles, in Devon and Cornwall. East Sussex and West Kent are peculiarly rich in it, and nowhere can its use be studied more pleasantly than at Burwash. It seems to be unknown when it came into common use; in the case of all the mediæval buildings now tile-hung, it was clearly a later skin applied when, in time, the joints of the timber frame shrank apart or decayed so that the building settled and ceased to be weather-proof. There are instances of vertical slating in Devon going back to the late sixteenth century, and it seems possible that some of the earliest instances of weather-tiling may be about 1625. The Devon slating is obviously akin to the French tradition, common in parts of north-eastern France and highly developed in the roofing of the 17th-century chateaux. Weather-tiling seems to have been rarely used outside S.E. England and may consequently have been a development of oak shingles, a common mediæval roofing in the same heavily wooded area. When the method was firmly established, scalloped and "fish-tailed" tiles were introduced enabling varieties of texture to be obtained. Later, an important development from weather-tiling was "geometrical tiles," shaped to hang flat and so simulate brickwork. After the blitz many old Canterbury houses, previously supposed to be brick-faced, were found to be of geometrical tiles. Black ones were much used at Brighton. They



9.—WEATHER-TILED BACKS OF HOUSES ON THE STREET

(Left) 10.—GEORGIAN WEATHER-TILING ON A MEDIÆVAL HOUSE



were in use 1725-1850. At Burwash, on the other hand, Rampyndene was designed to be tile-hung as regards the upper storey of the front, the whole of the back and both sides. By 1700, therefore, the method can be regarded as having become accepted by country builders as an alternative for brick building. In the refacing of Mount House, adjoining Rampyndene (right of Fig. 4), a 16th-century house modernised about 1720, the whole front was tile-hung. Similarly, the late 18th-century range of cottages in Fig. 11 was obviously designed to enable tile-hanging to be used to the utmost extent, eliminating brickwork above the ground floor.

But generally the tiling is a later facing. This is evidently the case in Fig. 10, a fine early 16th-century house on the opposite side of the street to the church, reconditioned in the late eighteenth century when its overhanging upper storey was tile-hung; and in the overhanging house in Fig. 6, which is of 15th-century construction. The backs of a similar group are seen in Fig. 9—a study in the picturesque shapes and textures obtained by tile-hanging in conjunction with weather-boarding.

Weather-boarding, which to a great extent replaced tile-hanging in the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries where water-transport was available—since the deals came from the Baltic—is used only to a limited extent in Burwash. A charming development from it, or from shingles, which was much used in American Colonial houses, was the fastening of oblong slabs of sawn wood to a front which, when painted, simulated rustic masonry. An example is seen in Fig. 8, towards the right. Indeed, John Butler, whose house will be described next week, was a timber merchant and it is interesting to speculate on the scope for that enterprise in Burwash.

11.—COTTAGES OF WEATHER-TILE CONSTRUCTION, LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

NEW IDEAS IN CARS

By J. EASON GIBSON

IT was a wise decision to cancel this year's Motor Show. For the best of reasons—the fact that they have been fully occupied on war work—most of the manufacturers have found it impossible to produce, so far, really new models and could not have offered to the public any more than modified editions of their 1940 ranges. The decision to postpone the show gives them at least another eighteen months in which to develop the many lessons learned in the war years.

There are, of course, notable exceptions in the Lagonda, Armstrong, Healey, Riley and Gregoire, while from the United States come the novel and interesting Frazer and Kaiser. I hope shortly to be able to give full details of these cars and the results of exhaustive road trials. They are all either completely new in design or have incorporated new features.

The Healey is the product of a new firm and of the accumulated experience of Donald Healey, well known in international Alpine trials and the gruelling Monte Carlo Rally. It has long been regretted that there have been few British cars to equal the high performance and perfect road-holding quality of the good Continental car. The Healey, with an engine producing 100 brake horse power in a car weighing one ton, and with the advantage of independent suspension plus bodywork, styled in accordance with wind-tunnel experience, should help to fill this gap.

To mention only a few points: the car incorporates the new semi-centrifugal clutch, in which the clutch is engaged in the normal manner by springs but, when the engine speed increases, weighted rollers increase the pressure on the clutch plate, thus giving a positive non-slip drive. Therefore, the pedal pressure required is extremely light. An in-built jacking system is employed. By it either side of the vehicle may be lifted in 15 seconds from within the car. No more muddy knees and torn knuckles!

Armstrong-Siddeley Motors have produced a new 16-h.p. model. The engine is a high-performance 6-cylinder and doubtless owes much to lessons learned in aircraft work during the war. Increased power, however, is of little value if the chassis and springing are below par, but here a new underslung frame, cruciform bracing of great strength, a low centre of gravity and independent front suspension, should ensure that comfort and stability are in keeping with increased performance. External fittings and chromium plating have been kept down to a tasteful and sensible amount, a good point in these days of difficulty in having cars washed and serviced.

W. O. Bentley, the famous designer, who is



THE HEALEY OPEN TOURER WITH ITS BUILDER, MR. DONALD HEALEY, AT THE WHEEL

responsible for the new 2½-litre Lagonda, has set out to provide a car which, while completely suitable for home use, is claimed to have none of the faults sometimes found in use overseas. The Lagonda is essentially modern in design, has an excellent power-to-weight ratio, ample ground clearance—7½ inches at the lowest point—and independent suspension on all four wheels.

A point of interest in the engine is the use of direct actuation of the valves; no tappets are used, and consequently there are no worries about tappet adjustment. It is intended to produce the new car in saloon and coupé form, but the chassis may be purchased alone by those who desire special coachwork built. Performance is expected to be 90 m.p.h. and over 20 m.p.g.

Riley, Ltd., have a 1½-litre model which was, I believe, the first new car to come into production. They also have benefited by their studies during the war years. The chassis and body are completely new, as is their use at the front of independent suspension. The engine is of their usual design, with the cylinder block and crank-case cast in one, and the detachable cylinder-head follows their original racing layout with straight-through inlet and exhaust ports providing a truly hemispherical combustion space. This lay-out assists in the efficient and economical combustion of every drop of precious petrol.

A feature of interest, not only to home buyers but also to those overseas, is the use of independent suspension of the torsion bar type; again a point proved in the hard school of motor-racing. For independent suspension

to be successful the frame must be rigid and of great strength; in this respect the frame on the new model fulfils this requirement.

The Gregoire, or Kendall, as it will probably be named in this country, is again an entirely new production. It has been designed and developed in France by M. Gregoire and his design staff with the support of Aluminium Français. The United Kingdom and Empire rights have been secured by Grantham Productions, Ltd., who have completed plans for large-scale production. This is a really small car, having a 594-c.c. air-cooled, twin-cylinder engine fitted.

Among its features is the absence of a chassis frame as such, the car being built up from three sub-assemblies in the form of light alloy castings. The first of these forms the fore part of the car, to which is bolted the front suspension; the second forms the scuttle and windscreen frame. To these are bolted cast frame members, at the rear of which are swinging arms for the rear suspension.

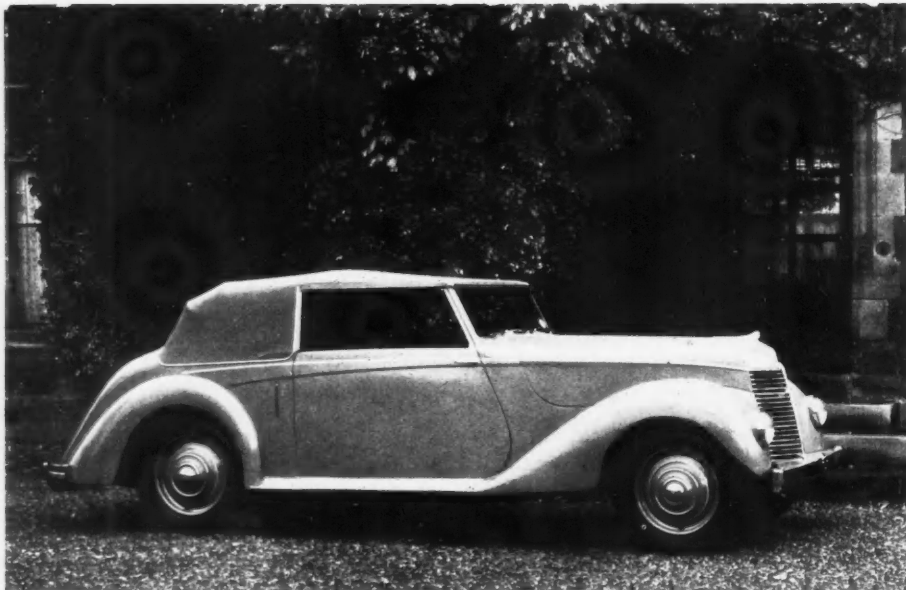
This method of construction, using light alloy castings firmly bolted together, should provide great rigidity, with considerable saving in weight. The complete car, in fact, turns the scale at 9¼ cwt. and, even considering the small power unit used, would appear to have a good power-to-weight ratio. Front-wheel drive is employed and independent suspension on all four wheels. The front-wheel drive has the advantage of keeping the floor free from tunnels, which are usually regarded by motorists as an inconvenience. In addition, this method of drive was found in tests to provide better road-holding; it makes air-cooling infinitely easier.

The car is known to have achieved a petrol consumption figure of 60 m.p.g. at average speeds over 35 m.p.h. and its performance is believed to compare with cars of greater capacity. Soon I hope to try this car and prove how good it is in actual test.

The two cars produced by the Kaiser-Frazer organisation herald Henry J. Kaiser's effort to carry out in the motor industry what he did in shipbuilding during the war. The model named the Kaiser is provided with front-wheel drive. A large proportion of the engine-transmission assembly is in front of the axle, thus permitting all seats to be between the axles, with consequent increase in passenger comfort and the advantage of a completely flat floor space. The Frazer has the more conventional rear-wheel drive, and follows more or less standard transatlantic lay-out.

Both models are very wide in proportion to their length, the Kaiser being 16½ ft. long and having front and rear seats wide enough to carry four abreast. In common with American cars, there is a large display of non-functional chromium plate.

Altogether these new cars augur well for the future of motoring, the trend generally being to produce light, well-sprung, efficient vehicles in which ease of maintenance and owner-convenience have been considered.



THE NEW ARMSTRONG-SIDDELEY MODEL KNOWN AS THE HURRICANE

GREEK ART AT BURLINGTON HOUSE

IT is a sign of happier times returning to find Burlington House once again the setting for a Winter exhibition, not, it is true, on the scale of the great series before the war, yet reviving and carrying on the survey of the arts of the nations. Sponsored by the National Association of Hellenes in Great Britain, the present exhibition of Greek Art fills four galleries and is none the worse for being deliberately limited and compact. Some of the monster exhibitions of pre-war years left one surfeited with too much richness—a fault of which this one is blameless, though it succeeds in covering five thousand years and does so without ever losing the rather tenuous thread which takes one back from the Greece of to-day to the Greece of Pheidias and beyond. At one end of this immensely long time-chart is a marble figure from one of the Cyclades, mummy-like and strangely flattened out, as though a weight had crushed her, dating from perhaps 2500 B.C.; at the other, paintings of the Greek

Art is shown through a long procession of ikons which emphasise its extraordinary conservatism over centuries. It may shock the purist to find the ecstatic El Greco—Domenikos Theotokopoulos, to give him his unfamiliar Greek name—in this hieratic company, but the contrast serves also to bring out the Byzantine memories in his mature work, the disregard for perspective and the curious cocoon-like envelope in which some of his figures are encased (as, for instance, the figure of Christ in the Agony in the Garden)

which can be seen in many pictures of his Byzantine predecessors and contemporaries.

There is a whole room devoted to Greek peasant embroideries. Many lovely examples of bed hangings from the Islands have been charmingly arranged on the walls. Perhaps it is here that one should look for the real survival of the old Greek mastery of pattern and design.

Lastly, there is the room devoted to the Greece born in the Wars of Independence and re-born in the Resistance Movement. His Majesty the King has lent a series of pictures, charming in their naive vision, commemorating the War of Independence. They were commissioned by General Makrygiannis and painted between 1836 and 1839 by an untutored Spartan, one Panagiotis Zographos, who none the less showed himself to be a natural artist in the Byzantine tradition. The Greek Evzones, tiny figures in their white kilts,

are seen, for instance, in an unbroken semi-circle assailing the Acropolis, supported by artillery firing blood-red cannon balls. Navarino is



ATHLETE SOMERSAULTING OVER THE HORNS OF A BULL. Bronze, late Minoan, c. 1600 B.C. Lent by Capt. E. G. Spencer-Churchill



BRONZE STAG, circa 450 B.C. Lent by Capt. Spencer-Churchill

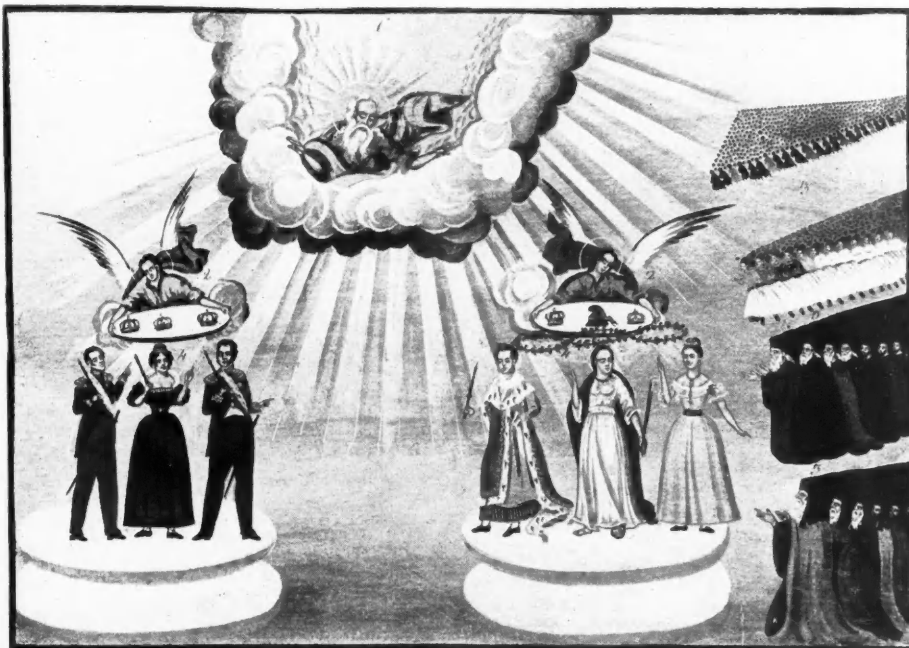
Resistance Movement done last year. Mr. Charles Seltman, of Queens' College, Cambridge, has been in charge of the selection and arrangement.

The Minoan civilisation of Crete is represented by several of the double-headed axes which were its national symbol; but what seizes and holds the eye is Captain Spencer-Churchill's little bronze (c. 1600 B.C.) of an acrobat somersaulting over the horns of a bull—a miracle of instantaneous observation seized and perpetuated. The rise of classical Greek Art can be traced through its early archaic phases till it reached its climax in the fifth century. The Duke of Devonshire's bronze head of Apollo, part of a statue unearthed by Cretan peasants ploughing in 1836, has a lovely serenity typical of Greek Art at its zenith; and what could be more exquisite than the shy grace of the bronze stag, another of Captain Spencer-Churchill's treasures? Mr. Clifford Smith has lent a little Hermes (c. 330 B.C.) which is interesting in showing just how the sculptor worked. It was never finished, and you can see the drill holes and tool marks that surround the figure still trammelled in the rough marble. The arts of the Greek potter and Greek silversmith are each a study in themselves. A splendid collection of amphorae of the finest period has been got together, and the gold and silver ornaments may be interestingly compared with the *repoussé* work in the modern rooms.

The Graeco-Alexandrian portraits from the National Gallery and some precious fragments of linear embroidery form the link between Classical Greece and Byzantium, and Byzantine

depicted by a map-like view (reminding one of the methods of our Elizabethan cartographers) of ships densely packed in a furious *mêlée*. Both the subject and the method may be interestingly compared with the monk Laurentios' picture of Lepanto painted two hundred and fifty years earlier. The gem of the King's series is, however, an allegorical picture expressing thanksgiving for liberation. God the Father on a cloud in Heaven surveys two groups of monarchs whose crowns are held above their heads on trays by angels. In the right-hand group is Athena, with King Otho and Queen Amalia, in the left Queen Victoria (attired in brown) supported by the Tsar Nicholas and Louis Philippe. On the right of the picture the whole Greek nation—clergy, and people—kneel in devout thanksgiving.

From Zographos to the cubism of H. Ghika is no violent break, the same feeling for colour and pattern informing the work of both. The powerful mountain landscapes of B. Semerzidis, painted during the war, bring to a close an exhibition full of variety and admirably planned and displayed. A. S. O.



THANKSGIVING FOR THE LIBERATION OF GREECE. (Left) Queen Victoria supported by the Tsar Nicholas and Louis Philippe; (right) Athena between King Otho and Queen Amalia. Reproduced by gracious permission of H.M. the King

MAKING A NEW GARDEN

By MICHAEL HAWORTH-BOOTH

I AM building a new cottage a few hundred yards away, so I have to make a new garden. I shall weigh up very carefully exactly how much pleasure each plant will give to offset the drudgery of looking after it. I can spare only a few hours each week for working on our own garden, so the "vetting" will have to be severe.

On the ornamental side, only flowering shrubs and flowering trees can be considered. How many of these do we find indispensable for effect for the shortest possible list? Taking a personal view I would say cherries, azaleas, rhododendrons, roses, brooms, hydrangeas and heaths. Rather than be without these beautiful things I will gladly sacrifice to spade-work the necessary number of hours from my little store of leisure time when I might be lying in the sun indulging in pleasantly frivolous conversation, playing tennis or fishing.

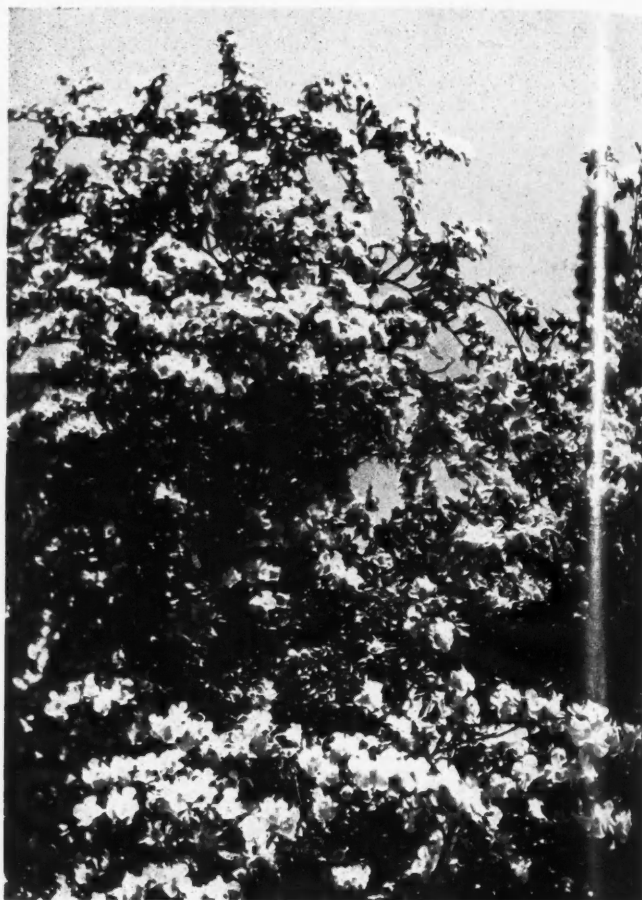
I think that is the point of view we must all take in planning our gardens in future. For some years to come the things of the spirit must take a back place to the practical necessities of life. All hands are needed for production. Yet if we ourselves are ready to give our own leisure to tending our ornamental garden then the thing has a reasonable ethical basis and we have just as much right to it as our neighbour to his cinema performance.

The fruit-garden time is already allocated. I shall have all the hoeing I want there. So I shall use my favourite leaf mulch system to kill the weeds among the shrubs and at the same time feed and protect the roots. The placing of the groups of shrubs will have to be carefully studied. I shall want every plant to do double duty. That is to say, the display must be enjoyed by everyone approaching the house and it must also be enjoyed from the windows and terrace of the house. Having retained my wood-garden we shall not have to worry about making new pleasures for a prolonged stroll among choice treasures of interest to specialists. It is just a question of making a colourful garden round the new house.

As an even more extended view than in

the previous situation is before us, this feature must be carefully considered. If a great stretch of country composed of fields and woods is visible beyond, then artificial-looking beds and formal features jar by making too great a contrast with the other parts of the picture. On the other hand, we find that informal shrub beds of species of similar habit are so like woods in miniature that the distant woods look like part of the scheme while the homogeneity is heightened by the small lawn areas duplicating the distant fields. In short, the whole picture is in harmony. This conclusion was reached, and final evident success attained, only after most laborious trial and error some years ago. The principle is applicable, strangely enough, in almost all cases, whatever the outlook.

It is luck more than forethought which brings it about that favourite shrubs, in succession, cover the flowering season that is most important, namely the Summer months, so adequately. I must admit that restraint will have to be used or I shall subconsciously devote far too much space to azaleas and hydrangeas. There would, then, be a dull time in June when the roses and brooms should be making an equal display. I shall not need to bother about



A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF *EUCRYPHIA GLUTINOSA*.
A NOBLE EVERGREEN WHICH WILL STAND MOVING



"AS TO THE QUESTION OF WHETHER TO GROW CLIMBERS UP THE WALLS OF THE HOUSE . . . SURELY A ROSE MUST BE ALLOWED"

Winter effects, for I admit, apologetically, that my favourite Winter effect is provided by hydrangea flowers, nicely browned, against a background of fresh green rhododendron foliage.

The soil is ideal for azaleas, provided that their special peculiarities as regards cultivation are catered for, but for the hydrangeas all the soil will have to be brought up from the meadow down below. These maritime creatures abhor our woodland soil but flourish in our meadow turf soil.

The slope is too great for mown lawns and I do not like terraces of any kind. So we shall just have to cut twice a year with a fag-hook anything that comes up. Our hope is that the heaths will take charge, but I must admit failure to get *Erica cinerea* or *E. ciliaris* to sow themselves effectively, although the former grows by the acre on the hill above. On the other hand, the ling is only too invasive. We may have to let it have its way. It is less trouble than grass, on such a slope, for an old and ragged plant is so easily pulled up.

There are a few favourite shrubs that are naturally best as specimens, unlike the community-mass-effect shrubs previously mentioned. They have personality and individual charm and I shall have to have an example or two of each. I will list them in their seasonal order of bloom. First, I do not think that any north-side entrance front of a house is quite complete without a good camellia to take advantage of the sunless conditions it so evidently enjoys. Adolphe Audusson, a fine red with a boss of golden stamens, is a particularly free grower.

Nearby, too, we shall want a Japanese quince (*Cydonia lagenaria*). It does not need a wall on the south and makes a shapely bush if some trouble be taken in pruning and removing suckers. There are many fine colour-forms with somewhat uncertain names and I have in mind one with particularly large flowers of a pure red. *Cornus Kousa* is another special beauty and an extra good form of the variety *sinensis*, notable for having the sepals beautifully and regularly shaped, shall be moved up from the

wood-garden. *Philadelphus* var. Belle Etoile, so unusually shapely and graceful as opposed to the lamentably-ugly habit of the handsome-flowered *Virginalis*, must also have a place.

To screen the kitchen department I am relying partly upon a sturdy layer from a large plant of *Eucryphia Nymansensis*, although this noble evergreen "moves" so well that I feel almost inclined to risk moving the ten-foot-high parent. Also assisting in the screening work we must have a specimen of *Fatsia japonica*, a fine evergreen of considerable architectural charm.

Taking full advantage of the mild Sussex climate, the background of the screens will be formed of bamboos. To enable these to get growing quickly, nearly all the top growth will be cut away at first and a wind-break of wattle hurdles fixed, on end, to a stout wooden frame.

As to the vexed question of whether to grow climbers up the walls of the house, I find this very difficult to decide. Architectural considerations say no, but surely a rose must be allowed? If so, I know nothing so good as Lady Waterlow, provided she be given a couple of cubic yards of turf loam, instead of foundation rubbish, to grow in. Then the new red clematis varieties are very hard to resist.

One thing I am certain. It is, that if ever I succeed in securing either the pure red form of *Bignonia capreolata* or the superfine form of *Tecoma* known as *T. grandiflora praecox major* they shall have the free run of the building, even if they cover the roof!



AZALEAS (KNAP HILL HYBRIDS) AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF PURPLE SPLENDOR RHODODENDRONS

THE STARTER ○ By BERNARD DARWIN

A KIND lady correspondent having suggested that the Starter at golf is a subject not unworthy of my attention, I must, if only out of chivalry, see what I can do about it. During the long blank years of the war we have almost forgotten that important figure, but with, as we hope, a normal Summer of golf ahead of us, it is truly pleasant to think that his voice will once more be heard in the land. In the Summer of 1944 I was at St. Andrews on a Saturday afternoon, and for over an hour the first tee was utterly and incredibly empty. That, at any rate, will not happen again in 1946, and our old friend the Starter will again take his place in his box—rather a tighter fit to-day than when he first assumed that honourable office—and send his ferocious "Fore" reverberating across the links.

I have sometimes thought that only for a very little while I should like to be a Starter. Mr. Tony Weller told Mr. Pickwick that turnpike keepers were all men who had met with some disappointment in life, and so shut themselves up in turnpikes to revenge themselves on mankind: "If they was gen'l'm'n you'd call them misanthropes, but as it is, they only takes to pike-keepin'." So when in a misanthropic mood it would be good, malignant fun to shut oneself up in the Starter's box, and ever and anon let out a furious bawl, frightening some poor innocent old gentleman in the distance out of his seven senses and making him jump several inches into the air. The amount of concentrated venom that can, with much rolling of the letter r, be infused into the word "Fore" beggars description, but of course, the true art cannot be learnt at once. It is the growth of years and when, to the once-famous Greig the now equally-famous Anderson first succeeded, I doubt if his voice possessed the full burn-carrying splendour which it later attained.

I should like to shout that "For-r-r-e," but I am well aware that I have none of the requisite qualities for the office. It is indeed an extremely delicate one. There is, for instance, the old, old story of Greig, who on being suddenly confronted with the name which he deemed embarrassing, said to its owner, "When I call Ferguson, you tee your ball." Resource and initiative are required in such cases and there is much tact, too, in the occasional slipping in of a couple, when there may be, strictly speaking, no vacancy on the list. There may always arise little difficulties that need

composing, though they are not what they were before Starters existed and, as at Musselburgh on a Saturday afternoon, everybody teed his ball, and the devil took the hindmost. The man who had Big Crawford to carry for him held in those days, I suspect, an unfair advantage. In his account of Old Tom Morris, Mr. Everard hinted at such occurrences at St. Andrews. "Is there," he wrote, "a pull devil, pull baker sort of squabble on the teeing-ground as to who should start first, about fifty balls teed in a row, and their respective owners all swearing at one another, down comes Tom, oil-bag in hand, lets out a few drops, and the raging waves acknowledge the soothing influence and subside at once into the ripple of a Summer sea."

Starters, and even starting lists are, I suppose, comparatively modern inventions, and they are certainly blessed ones, for there is something about a question of precedence on the tee which rouses the worst feelings in human nature. How well I remember a scene from a Welsh Championship meeting of ages past! There was a large crowd of visiting players waiting their turn on the tee when up strode the captain of the local club and announced, with a certain lack of hospitality, that the captain could start when he pleased. He teed his ball and duly drove off amid a stony silence, but the silence did not long endure; he had hardly gone twenty yards from the tee when there came a formidable shout, "Any more captains?" I don't think he did it again.

Another little scene comes to my mind though it is rather too old for me to have witnessed, and I only heard of it. When in the back centuries the University match was played on Wimbledon Common, Mr. Linskill, for so many years our faithful secretary at Cambridge, always acted as Starter, and called out the names of the players in that tremendous and memorable voice of his. In one year Mr. Charles Pigg, long a beloved monument at Cambridge, had to play Mr. F. E. Dubs, afterwards very well known at St. Andrews. "Pigg v Dubs," shouted Mr. Linskill, pronouncing the second name, naturally enough, as if it had two b's in it. Its owner politely insinuated that the u should have a more refined sound. Mr. Linskill cast one look at the paper in his hand and then roared aloud, "Deubs be d—d! Pigg v Dubs." Those at least who remember the protagonists may perhaps smile at the mild but characteristic little story.

Charles Pigg chuckled at the recollection ever afterwards.

The thought of Starters naturally suggests those who officiate at the first tee during championships and other competitions. The picture that comes most vividly to my mind in this connection is that of dear old Jack Morris at Hoylake, a rosette in his button-hole and a cigar in his mouth to mark the occasion as a festal one. There he stayed for hour after hour at the post of duty during a long Summer day, making the moment of setting out less alarming by some friendly word. Charlie Hunter at Prestwick, Harry Hunter at Deal, Whiting at Sandwich—all these and other well-known figures come back to me from past championships. So does that of James Braid, presiding with unexampled dignity over the first tee at Walton Heath in many a *News of the World* tournament, and gently but firmly shooing people off the road.

Only the extremely phlegmatic can think of that first tee without feeling a slight qualm at the pit of the stomach. There is undeniably something a little awful in that instant of seeing the fatal number go up on the telegraph board and knowing that there is no further reprieve and your hour has come at last. There are tragedies belonging to it likewise. There are dreadful stories of those who have overslept themselves—for the start can be very early—and rushed down unshorn and partially clothed to the tee, only to find that they are too late by just one fatal minute. I seem to remember a tale of one who was staying at Ayr for a championship, got into the train to go to Prestwick, and discovered that it did not stop there, so that he was carried on, vainly gesticulating out of the window. He was whirled past the first green and the second tee, past Monckton and on to heaven knows where, to Troon perhaps, and returned to find himself disqualified.

There are one or two starts, so hideously early and cold that I have a cowardly satisfaction—no doubt the grapes are sour—in thinking that I need never make them again. To start before eight o'clock on a bitter March morning at Deal in the Halford Hewitt Cup, was undeniably a test of courage and school patriotism. So it was to set out with blue fingers at 8.30 a.m. in January in the President's Putter at Rye; especially if, as might happen, you had to begin from the tenth tee, with the wind sweeping across the course from the left, so that a drive out of bounds appeared inevitable. I hope to see plenty of other people performing these heroic deeds, but—well, it is doubtless a good thing that there are some consolations in retirement, and some day there may again be sloe gin in the club-house.

CORRESPONDENCE

COACHING DAYS

From Earl Spencer.

SIR,—It may interest those who read Mr. Lionel Edwards's article on Coaching if it were supplemented by giving a few instances to show how much more expensive it was to travel "post" in a private carriage.

These journeys were made by George John, 2nd Earl Spencer and the first took place when he was First Lord of the Admiralty.

Earl Spencer to Edward Farley.

March 26, 1796.	£	s.	d.
6 horses from Hounslow to Bath	15	16	0
Post boys	2	9	0
Ostlers	9	6	
Turnpikes	1	2	0
Washing the carriage	2	6	
Paid a man for ordering the horses	1	0	
April 4, 1796			
6 horses from Bath to town	16	16	0
Post boys	1	16	0
Ostlers	7	0	
Greasing	1	0	
Turnpikes	18	6	
	£39	18	6

Farley was the footman who paid the bills and who rode, armed, with a colleague—one each side of the carriage. It will be noticed that horses were only ordered from Hounslow—this can be explained by the fact that Lord Spencer's own horses were used for the first stage from the

SIR,—Mr. Lionel Edwards's sketch of the Quicksilver and the reference to it in his interesting article, *Coaching Days and Ways*, call to my mind one or two things told to me by my father, who was intimately associated with the coaching revival that began about the year 1866, and in that way brought into touch with people who still remembered the days of the mail coach.

The Quicksilver, I always understood him to say, was probably the fastest coach out of London, and was timed as high as eleven miles an hour inclusive of stoppings and changes. The motto on the forefront of the coach, *Nemo me impune lacessit*, was translated to mean, "Nobody ever gives me the go by." It was driven by Charles and Harry Ward (the former later had a business in the Brompton Road, opposite Harrods), and the late Lord Algernon St. Maur and Mr. Chandos Pole were among the very few amateurs allowed to drive it. I have in my possession a set of leading bars, which were very probably part of the Quicksilver's equipment, and two key bugles which may or may not have been used by the guard, though they did not form part of the recognised equipment of a mail.

My father afterwards became closely associated with Mr. Chandos Pole, as Hon. Secretary of the Brighton Coach, of which Mr. Chandos Pole was a partner, and I have a letter from him to my father congratulating him on his engagement to be married, in which appears this caution, "Remember, you can't send a wife to Tattersalls."—GUY H. GUILLUM SCOTT, 23, Prince of Wales Terrace, London, W.8.

BLIND HORSES

SIR,—I was most interested in Mr. Lionel Edwards's article on Coaching, in COUNTRY LIFE of February 1, especially the anecdote of the Chester to Manchester coach horses making the journey part-way by themselves. I wonder if Mr. Edwards would confirm the stories one has heard of coach horses often being blind. I remember one story concerning coach-racing over a route where there was a dangerously narrow bridge. On arrival at the destination, the driver of

the winning coach chuckled as he got down from his box: "And only one eye among the five of us!" It appears the four horses were blind, and he in one eye, too.

My last delightful memory of coaching was of the coaching marathon from London to Richmond not very long before the war. There were three classes: for Road Company Coaches, Army Coaches, and Private Coaches. The winning coach in the last class was a highly glossed black with turquoise wheels, etc., drawn by four magnificent blacks with turquoise rosettes and brow-bands. I think the Army coach had chestnuts and the Road Co. coach had roans. It was a thrilling moment each time a coach arrived on the show ground and drove into the ring with horn sounding and coachman, guard and passengers all most elegantly dressed. May it not be too long before those days return.—N. L. SHARRATT (Mrs.), Thorncliff, Alderley Road, Wilmslow, Cheshire.

FOLLY TOWERS

SIR,—A liking for the absurd and unusual is not a very rare human failing, and one of its most spectacular outlets, especially during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, was the erection of Follies—sham castles, mock ruins, useless hill-top towers, etc., many of which remain to-day.

Dinton Folly, near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, is a sham, although apparently so genuine and mediaeval. This was the work of Sir John Vanhatten, who built it in 1769 in mock ruin style to show off his collection of fossils to advantage. The fossils were inserted in the walls, and some of them can still be faintly discerned. The place was at one time a renowned object of pilgrimage.—P. H. L., Pinner, Middlesex.

GUNS IN PEACE

SIR,—Many of your readers will be familiar with the quotation from the Old Testament (Isaiah ii, verse 4, and Micah iv, verse 3): "They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks." This photograph, taken in S.E. London, depicts two guns, which were captured in the Crimean War and



GUNS FROM THE CRIMEA ON A PEACEFUL SERVICE

See letter: Guns in Peace

now occupy a peaceful position.—S., Maidstone, Kent.

GEORGE IV PORCELAIN

SIR,—In her letter to COUNTRY LIFE of January 11, Mrs. Nevile Jackson speaks of the rarity of "what one may call the personal pottery of King George IV," and gives descriptions of four examples known to her: a small head in porcelain, undated; an equestrian figure in Staffordshire pottery of 1780; a plate from the same factory made in 1790; and a Worcester jug with a medallion portrait of the King.

To this list may be added a Wedgwood dessert service made for King George IV as Prince of Wales in 1765, when he was three years old, a dish from which is illustrated here by gracious permission of His Majesty the King.

In the Autumn of 1765 the infant Prince and his brother, Frederick, Duke of York, titular Bishop of Osnaburg, then one year old, were each supplied by Wedgwood, at the command of Queen Charlotte, with a dessert service, each piece of which was painted with their respective crests—the ostrich feathers of the Prince of Wales and his motto, *Ich Dien*, and the mitre and cross of the Duke of York as Bishop of Osnaburg.

"I desire," writes Josiah Wedgwood on November 25, 1765, "that the *Ich Dien* and *Mitre and Cross* be sent by the first coach, for as they have been mention'd at St. James's a delay in sending them to the young Princes will be *Petit Treason*." The two sets were to be delivered at the Queen's House, as Buckingham House—afterwards Buckingham Palace—as then called.

In the pattern books I gun by Josiah Wedgwood in about 1760, and still preserved by Messrs Josiah Wedgwood & Sons at their works at Barlaston, near Stoke-on-Trent, the two dessert services are recorded as follows:—

Prince of Wales pattern flowers rose colour and gold, leaves green. Double broad and fine line, brown.

Duke of York's Star pattern light red ground, black and black and gold stars.

The first entry accurately describes the pattern of *Ich Dien* seen on the fruit dish here shown—the proper title of which is a "Crest shape diamond compotier"—not include the Prince of Wales which was an addition to each piece.

The beautiful cream-colored pottery of which it is made was Wedgwood "Queensware," in honor of Queen Charlotte, the first specimen of it being made for Her Majesty's



AN 18th-CENTURY "RUIN"

See letter: Folly Towers

Admiralty to Hounslow.

The next is a journey to Cambridge to visit his son at Trinity College:—

To Edward Farley.

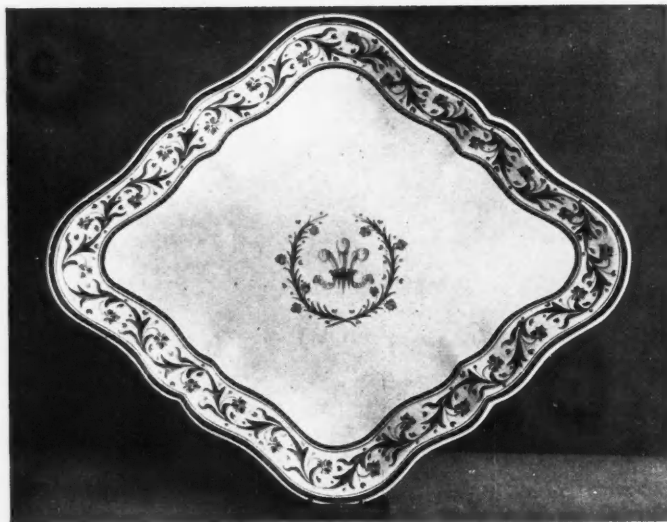
January 22, 1800	£	s.	d.
5 horses from Woodford to Cambridge	7	11	0
Post boys	1	0	0
Ostlers	4	0	
Turnpikes	9	0	
January 25, 1800			
5 horses from Cambridge to Woodford	7	11	0
Post boys	1	0	0
Ostlers	4	0	
Turnpikes	8	0	
Paid to chambermaid	10	6	
	£18	17	6

The third, and concluding, bill is for a single journey to Althorp:—

Earl Spencer to Reuben Baldwin.

April 14, 1804	£	s.	d.
Post horses from London to Althorp, 74 miles at 2s. 6d. per mile	9	5	0
Post boys and Ostlers to do	2	2	0
Turnpikes to do	12	9	
Cleaning and greasing the carriage	2	6	
	£12	2	3

—SPENCER, Althorp, Northampton.



WEDGWOOD FRUIT DISH MADE FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES, 1765

Reproduced by gracious permission of H.M. the King.

See letter: George IV Porcelain

COLOURED WALL TABLETS

SIR,—Your correspondent who wrote about the coloured slate monuments at Partrishow might be interested to see the two photographs which I enclose. One of them is signed J. Brute, and no doubt the other was from the same source. I have heard that there are some of this type at a church or churches in the Charnwood Forest district, the result of a migration of Welsh miners or quarrymen to that place.—M. W., Hereford.

SIR,—In my letter under the heading *A Mountain Shrine* (February 8) par. 4: "generation" should read "fenestration." —RALPH EDWARDS, Suffolk House, Chiswick Mall, W.4.

CASTLE HILL

SIR,—You were good enough to publish a letter of mine, together with a photograph of a water-colour of a house which I was anxious to have identified. I have since been given this information.

The house is Castle Hill Lodge, Ealing. Mrs. Fitzherbert once lived there, and at the time the drawing was made it belonged to the Duke of Kent (Queen Victoria's father) and Mme. de St. Laurent. I understand that the house still exists, but is now a convent.

I think there is little doubt that my water-colour is the original drawing by T. P. Neale, the engraving from which appears in the fifth volume of *London and Middlesex* in the series *The Beauties of England and Wales*.—ANTHONY HOWARD, St. Clare, Bembridge, I.O.W.

DANDELION WINE

SIR,—I read in a recent issue of *COUNTRY LIFE* a very interesting article upon Home-made Wines, a subject which fascinates me, as I love making wines and have often regretted that I wasn't born a brewer! I enclose here my recipe for making Dandelion Wine, as your correspondent expresses a wish that she had a recipe with not so much sugar used.

To 1 gallon dandelion flowers add 2 gallons boiling water. Let this stand one day. To each gallon of liquor add 3½ lb. sugar, 1 oz. bruised (not ground) ginger, 1 lemon and 2 oranges. Pare the latter and boil the peel for 20 minutes in the liquor. Then take it out and add the sugar. After sugar has melted, pour the mixture into a pan and, when nearly cold, add a little beer barm (or yeast) upon a piece of toast with the oranges and lemons sliced. Allow the wine to stand for one week before bottling. Seasonable in April or May.

Note: This is a delicious wine especially when it has been kept from about six to twelve months. Just like champagne!—PHYLLIS HOWELL, Carmarthen.

A JACOBAN BED

SIR,—The article on a Jacobean Bed for Montacute in a recent issue

raises a point that might be of interest. This bed was apparently not made for a member of the English Royal Family or for one to whom the arms might apply by kinship. I have the impression that such a use of the arms of the Royal Family and of those of other distinguished people was not uncommon at this period, but this was surely an infringement of heraldic rules.

Can the writer of your article state if this use of arms as decoration was in fact usual and whether the *Heralds* on their Visitations permitted it or just ignored it? Further when did it start and when did it end?—G. C. MEAD, 55 Oakfield Court, Crouch End, N.8.

[The royal arms are commonly to be seen in the decoration of 16th- and 17th-century houses, particularly on chimney-pieces and ornamented ceilings, and they also occur in armorial glass in private houses of the time. Apart from expressing the loyal sentiments of the owner, the arms of the sovereign served to date new decoration carried out in a house. The extension of the practice to so important a piece of furniture as a four-post bedstead can easily be understood, particularly if it were an example as elaborate and costly as that now at Montacute. Whether the *Heralds* frowned or not, this use of the royal arms in Tudor and Stuart times was widespread. Nor has it entirely died out. Shopkeepers still proudly display Their Majesties' Warrant and we have our Coronation mugs.—ED.]

GIRDLESTONE'S WALK

SIR,—I was interested in Mr. A. J. Wakefield's letter in your issue of January 25, regarding Henry Girdlestone's walk of 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours in 1844, as I had the present "sign-post" erected in 1944 as the previous one was destroyed.

A point of interest is that Mr. Girdlestone walked one mile in every hour for 1,000 hours, practically six weeks. He started his walk from a point near the stone triangular bridge in the centre of Crowland and walked to the point marked by the "sign-post" and back, towards the end of the hour, and again at the beginning of the next hour, rested for about half an hour, then set out again. My grandfather witnessed the last mile when he was accompanied by brass bands and the occasion was celebrated as a local holiday. I understand that this feat was accomplished purely for sportsmanship and no wager was attached! Since that time I am told that 1,000 miles has been walked in 1,000 half-hours under the same conditions.—MAURICE R. RIDDINGTON, Peterborough.

IN PRAISE OF A DUCK

SIR,—May I put in a word for ducks? Some of your readers may not realise what laying machines Khaki Campbell ducks are.

We moved to this house on April 10 last, and bought from the previous occupier five Khaki Campbell ducks and a drake (not pure bred, so the experts tell me). In the first six months those five laid 764 eggs; in November their three daughters commenced laying, so I now have eight. In December I had 202 eggs, making a total of 1,230 from April 10 to December 31. I had no idea what easy birds ducks were to keep; they

wander over the 2½ acres of orchard and garden and seem to do no harm except to lettuces, which have to be wired. They are shut up at night in a small wired run with a hen house on wheels attached, and lay there before being let out in the morning. They have two meals a day.

The drake's manners are exemplary; "ladies first" is obviously his motto. They are most amusing and intelligent birds, and provided they have plenty of water and grit they seem to be well nigh foolproof.—CHRISTINE BAKER, New House Farm, Wormingford, nr. Colchester, Essex.

A HOUSING EFFORT

SIR,—That charming little bird, the tree-creeper, has always been a common visitor to my acre or so of rough, wooded garden; yet, in spite of much searching, I could never find a nest on my ground.



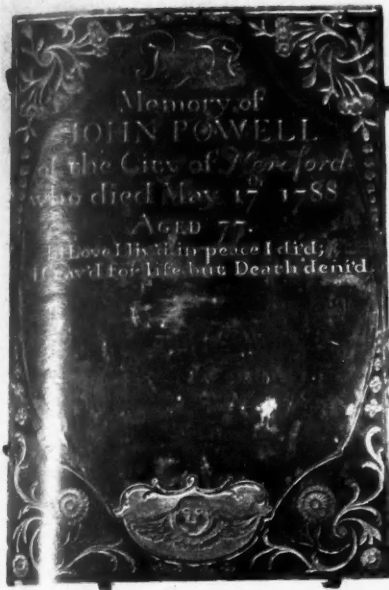
THE TREE-CREEPER'S HOME

See letter: A Housing Effort

In the Spring of 1944 I fastened to a tree near my house a small, narrow box I had made of bark, in the hope that it might appeal to a creeper as a nesting-place. In a very short while, a matter of days, I was delighted and not a little surprised to see a pair of creepers entering and leaving my newly erected nesting-box. Alas, the next time I visited it two blue tits had taken possession and I did not see the creepers again.

The following Spring a huge silver birch was blown down in a gale. Owing to the force of the fall, several of the big under-branches of the tree were badly twisted and split. Some of these riven boughs looked so like the sites that a creeper chooses for its nest that a friend and I cut short sections of two of them and fastened one on the trunk of an oak-tree and the other on the stump of a wild cherry. The first was at once pounced on by a wren, but the second, much to my joy, was later appropriated by a pair of tree-creepers, and in it they reared four fine young ones within 20 yards of my front door.

I enclose a photograph of this successful attempt to provide a tree-



ONE OF THE COLOURED SLATE MONUMENTS OF PARTRISHOW

See letter: Coloured Wall Tablets

person. use. Josiah Wedgwood frequently attended at the Queen's house for the purpose of showing his best pieces of artistic pottery—his "first fruits"—to the King and Queen, both of whom took the liveliest interest in promoting British manufactures. On one such occasion he addressed a letter to his brother John in the following terms: "Pray put on the best suit of clothes you ever had in your life and take the first opportunity of going to court."

A small number of the compotiers similar to the one here shown, which formed part of the Prince of Wales's dessert service, have survived, but none of the set made for the Duke of York still remains in the royal collections.—H. CLIFFORD SMITH, 25, Campden Grove, Kensington, W.8.



ANOTHER OF THE MONUMENTS OF PARTRISHOW SIGNED J. BRUTE

See letter: Coloured Wall Tablets



CUPBOARDS FOR ALMS OF BREAD AND MEAT, EASBY CHURCH PORCH

See letter: Bread Cupboards in Churches

creeper with a home; it shows one of the old birds bringing food to its brood.—M. S. W., *Windermere*.

EL ALAMEIN

SIR,—With regard to the interesting discussion on the meaning of the word Alamein, may I venture to suggest that as far as the actual meaning of the word is concerned both Major Jarvis and your other correspondent are correct? Alam may, I think, be taken to mean, "any conspicuous or particularly recognisable thing," used in a concrete sense, and Freytag bears this out, giving under this word—"Sign or token, mark: a boundary stone: a mark erected to show the way; a flag or standard (the actual flag or device itself as distinct from its staff); the coloured hem of a garment: the coloured mouth of a bag or sack; a cleft in an upper lip."—R. H. A. MERLEN, *Sapperton, Cirencester, Gloucestershire*.

BADGE OR MARK

SIR,—With regard to "the meaning of El Alamein, discussed in your issue of January 18, I would suggest that it may be that Major Jarvis also is wrong. The word Alama in Arabic denotes a badge or mark. The Libyan Bedouin in referring to any small high point in a range of hills or escarpment as an Alam do so in the sense that it is a distinguishable feature or mark.

Could not Major Jarvis's Bedouin guide have picked up the route by working from one "mark" to another?—P. CORIAT, *Rush Court, Wallingford, Berkshire*.

AN END TO SILVER-FISH

SIR,—Some time ago, there was correspondence in your paper concerning the destruction of silver-fish. I have been troubled by these insects around my kitchen hearth and had tried everything without success. Yesterday, I tried a preparation containing D.D.T. and found it completely effective.—A. M. ASPINALL, *59 Handfield Road, Waterloo, Liverpool, 22*.

DAMAGE BY RATS

SIR,—I am enclosing a photograph of the keyboard of the organ in the old parish church of Ridley, near Longfield, Kent. During the last year, apparently coming in from a neighbouring stack, rats have destroyed many of the black notes of the organ and some of the stops. The local sanitary inspector is now dealing with the matter.—JOHN TOPHAM, *Sidcup, Kent*.

BREAD CUPBOARDS IN CHURCHES

SIR,—With further reference to shelves for loaves of bread for distribution to needy parishioners after church services, I enclose a photograph.

This was taken at Easby, near Richmond, Yorkshire, where the church has a couple of cupboard-like recep-

tacles in its 14th-century barrel vaulted porch, one measuring 5 ft. long by 2 ft. deep, the other smaller, for temporarily storing alms of bread and meat for the relief of the parish poor after morning service.—H. G. GRAINGER, *Leeds, 6*.

DISTILLED WATER AND CAR BATTERIES

SIR,—I was very surprised to read in a recent issue of *COUNTRY LIFE*, that Major C. S. Jarvis recommends the addition of 1.250 sp. g. sulphuric acid to car batteries in place of distilled water. This would have the "good" effect at first, but in a very short time the plates of the battery would completely disintegrate.

There are occasions when batteries need a fresh supply of acid, owing to the reduction of the acid due to the formation of sulphates, but under normal conditions distilled water only should be used, as only the water and not the acid evaporates.

If the acid is weak the correct procedure is to charge the battery,



PASSING ROUND THE WINE BAG

See letter: The Wine Bag of the Pyrenees

then drain out the acid, flush with distilled water and refill with 1.250 sp. g. sulphuric acid.

I am in no way connected with the motor trade or battery manufacturers but am an engineer and chemist, and a motoring enthusiast.—B. G. KIRK, *Corner Cottage, Vicarage Lane, Chigwell, Essex*.

AN HISTORIC SEAT

SIR,—The inscription on the seat at Holwood, Kent, of which I send

you a photograph was badly worn the last time I saw it. It reads:—

From Wilberforce's Diary, 1788. I well remember after a conversation with Mr. Pitt in the open air at the foot of an old tree at Holwood just above the steep descent to the vale of Keston resolved to give notice on a fit occasion at the House of Commons of my intention to bring forward the abolition of the Slave Trade.

Erected by Earl Stanhope, 1862, by permission of Lord Cranworth.

The seat is placed close to the old tree in Holwood Park, formerly the home of Mr. Pitt.—C. T. SPURLING (REV.), *Otham Rectory, near Maidstone, Kent*.

BIG GAME WEIGHTS

SIR,—I have accurately weighed almost every big-game animal I have shot. The subjoined summary of my heaviest specimens of certain species in Nigeria may, therefore, be of interest:

- (4) *West African Buffalo* (*Syncerus nanus*). 1,127 lb. (piecemeal). Height at withers, 56½ inches.
- (5) *Nigerian Pigmy Hippo* (*Choeropsis sp.*). 436 lb. (piecemeal).
- (6) *Defassa Waterbuck* (*Kobus defassa*). 371 lb. (piecemeal).
- (7) *Crested Duiker* (*Sylviscapra grimaldi*). 28 lb. (whole). This specimen was a female.
- (8) *Koan Antelope* (*Hippotragus equinus*). 442 lb. (whole). Height at withers, 52½ inches. I once shot one which I measured to be half an inch higher, but had no chance of weighing him.
- (9) *Red River-hog* (*Choeropotamus porcus*). 159 lb. (piecemeal). This specimen was a female.

I should explain that "piecemeal" here does include all offal; but does not include blood, moisture, and contents of alimentary tract. Specimens are male, unless otherwise stated.—I. R. P. HESLOP, *12, Inglis Road, Southsea, Hampshire*.

THE WINE BAG OF THE PYRENEES

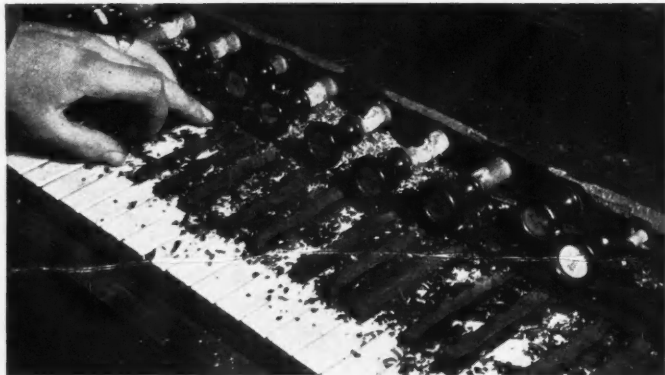
SIR,—Throughout the Pyrenees practically every out-of-doors worker carries a wine bag filled with local wine to refresh him in his labours. It is made of goat skin, with the hair inside, and the opening is filled by a horn ring and a conical horn stopper. The tip of this stopper unscrews, leaving a tiny orifice not much bigger than a pin hole, from which the contents squirt when the bag is held up and squeezed.

As I understand it, the sensation which we call thirst means that the throat is parched and not that the stomach requires liquid, and the jet from the wine skin sprays the throat most effectively. In drinking from a tumbler, it is only the outer surface of the column swallowed that relieves the throat, and the major portion, in passing into the stomach, has no effect in assuaging thirst and my experience is that a wineglassful from a skin is as effective as half a pint from a tumbler, and one does not get waterlogged.

The skin is held up in one hand and squeezed with the other, with the spout held a few inches from the mouth. It is essential that both the mouth and the throat be kept open; any cough or attempt to swallow in gulps is disastrous. This takes a little time to master.

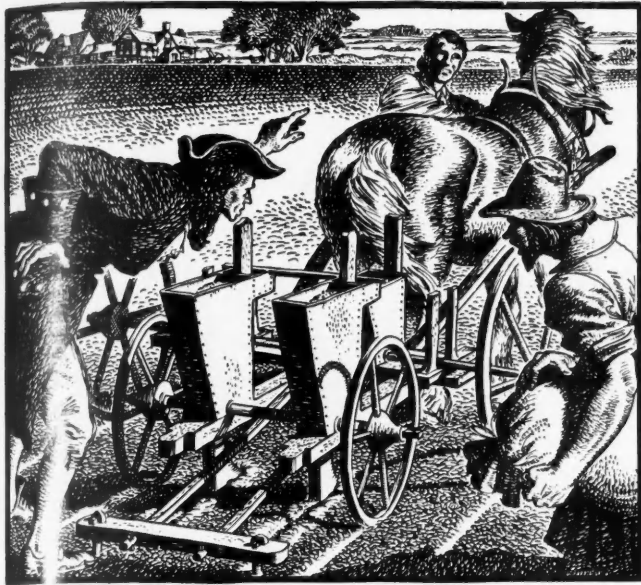
The etiquette is strict and is closely followed. At no time may the tip touch the lips, so that a skin may be handed from one to another without any of the wiping necessary when a flask is passed round. My photograph was taken many years ago but I understand that as things were then, so they are to-day.

No doubt, when new, a bag may slightly affect the taste of the wine, but as it is rough local stuff, this is of little importance. These skins last for years, and none of the many I have drunk from were new enough to affect the contents. They are easy to carry and might, with advantage, be used by mountaineers in other parts of the world.—LEWIS CLAPPERTON, *2, West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2*.



BLACK NOTES AND STOPS HAVE ATTRACTED RATS

See letter: Damage by Rats



Seed Drilling

JETERO TULL, farmer of Wallingford in Berkshire, has been remembered for two centuries because he devised a revolutionary method of sowing seed. Instead of broadcasting or dillling, he planted the seed in straight rows so that cultivation could go on during growth. More than that, he invented and made a machine for his seed drilling, and thus became a pioneer of mechanized farming. Agricultural engineering has progressed far since that first experimental innovation. British brains and British hands have produced and are producing sturdy and efficient

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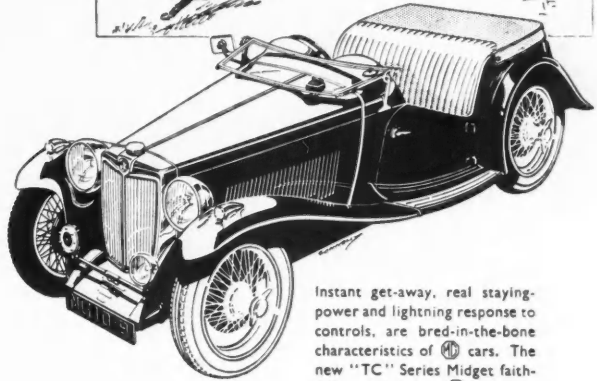
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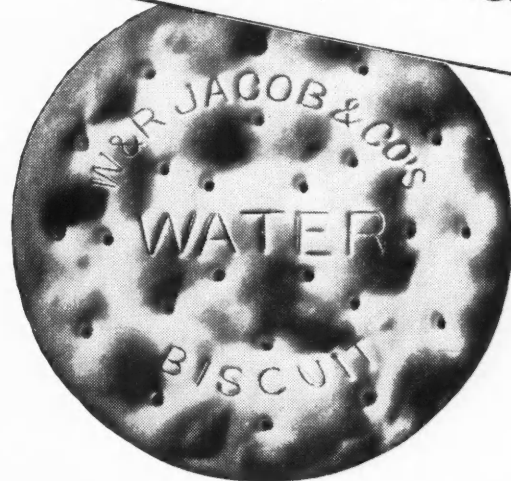
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NEW BOOKS

A PEPYS OF THE WAR

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

MR. ROBERT HENREY lived throughout the war in a flat in Shepherd Market. Already he has given us two books—*A Village in Piccadilly* and *The Incredible City*—telling us what life was like in those times for one staying obstinately at the heart of things. The first dealt with the times of the Battle of Britain and the night raids, and brought us up to the Summer of 1942; the second carried us on to New Year's Day of 1944; and now the story is completed in *The Siege of London* (Dent, 12s. 6d.) which takes us through to the liberation of Europe.

CONTINUITY

It is thus now possible to consider the total effect of Mr. Henry's work. I think it has much social and historic value. Its importance is hardly likely to decline, and anyone in years to come who wants to know what London was like for the moderately well-to-do and the socially well-connected during these critical years is almost certain to turn to these books for the answer.

Mr. Henry has gone to work according to an unusual but effective plan. He has secured his finest effects not by "writing up" the sensational, the novel and the shocking—all these were there in plenty—but by dwelling always on the continuance of an unexpected thread of normality. The bombs may rain upon the city, but all the same one's cat has to be fed and one's dog exercised; the night may be black as the pit, but nevertheless behind the curtains friends gather and find that the small change of life is still of interest; landmarks may be obliterated, but the baker will be found drawing his loaves from the oven, for the people must still be fed.

It might almost be said that the object of his search in war-time London was the normal continuing amid abnormality; and while most writers about the war have stressed the disruption of life, it has been his task to display its continuity. The policemen who, among other things, have charge of the important siren that warns central London of danger, yet have time to make a rock-garden; and, while so much is tumbling down, you will find, if you have the knack of looking, all sorts of things springing up: dress-makers founding businesses, tea-rooms that prosper, and so forth.

Of course, the war and its alarms and excursions, its devilry and destruction, come in. The author has a well-developed social sense which permits him easily to make (and keep) contact with all sorts of people; and so it comes about that his pages are full of mysterious and arresting and pathetic folk of many nations, coming and going upon dangerous affairs, or just up-rooted and waiting for the time when their lives can strike down again into the soil that is kindly to them.

All these, as well as the American and other troops, inflating London like a sponge soon to be squeezed over the Continent, through the book; but here again one must emphasise the sense that they are abnormal transients across the vast normal background of London. This feeling that behind even the hottest fevers, amid the wildest destruction, at a time when almost all the life one sees is absorbed into the channels of war, there remains none the less the fact that man's essential life is concerned not with war, but with peace: this feeling, I say, is an important one to convey, and Mr. Henry conveys it admirably.

For these reasons I heartily welcome this third book of a fine trilogy and congratulate the author on a job well done. Just as Pepys, amid the horrors of the plague and the fire, found, nevertheless, innumerable channels for his abounding spring of curiosity, so it is with Mr. Henry.

When giving us a piece of set description—like his visit to Coutts Bank—or drawing a poignant significance out of what, to others, would be a commonplace situation—like his description of the ugly waitress who wanted love—he is masterly.

Before saying anything about the contents of Mr. Charles Wilson's *Holland and Britain* (Collins, 8s. 6d.), I should like to say a word about the pictures and the general get-up of the book. It is one of a series called "The Nations and Britain," and the

general editor is Mr. W. J. Turner, who is also the general editor of that other admirable series published by Collins called "Britain in Pictures." Now I think that Mr. Turner and the house of Collins deserve our thanks for showing how admirably, in difficult conditions, books can be turned out at a fair price. The illustrations to the books in both these series are beyond praise. In this present book the reproductions in colour are a joy to the eye. Take, for example, the subtle and subdued tones of Pieter Claesz's "Pewter, Silver and Old Glass." It is most harmoniously done.

A CONTRAST

One has but to consider this book at 8s. 6d., profusely illustrated, printed on excellent paper, and compare it with one I have been looking at this week—at 10s. 6d., printed in fish-wrapping, with no illustrations, with no more letterpress than this other, but in eye-killing type—to realise that there are publishers seeking such an advantage of the situation in which we find ourselves.

Mr. Wilson has more or less ignored, in his story of the relationships of the two countries, the points of friction. Van Tromp might hardly have existed; Raffles, who snaffled Java and Sumatra, makes only a benevolent appearance. But there is a lot to be said in such a brief study as this for laying the emphasis on

those matters in which the two countries have been materially and spiritually of benefit to one another. This is what Mr. Wilson has done.

DUTCH OUTLOOK

He gives us an admirable summary of the "Dutch way of life and thought": "In scientific matters, it showed itself as a love of precision and a determination to root out inaccuracy and superstition; in economic affairs, it became a flair for making the best of what comes to hand, for making bricks without straw; in social questions it was a passion for orderliness and finality; artistically, it was a passion for detail, for illuminating the homely subject by accurate observation, for a peculiar fitness of means to ends. Intellectually, it was a profound belief in reasonableness; negatively, the absence of all flamboyance and exaggeration."

Mr. Wilson has some suggestive pages on what our art owes to Dutch inspiration, what use Wren may have made of intimations from the Low Countries, what probably lies behind the old controversy as to whether Milton owed the conception of *Paradise Lost* to the Dutch poet Vondel.

Most important of all, I think, to us in these present days, is the ample illustration we have here that there was a time when war did not destroy all sympathy between the peoples engaged. The scholars and artists of England and Holland met and exchanged ideas whether there were wars or not, and the reflection that they would now be shot as traitors or collaborators means that we have moved not forwards, but backwards. Particularly in war-time, it is of the utmost importance that there should be minds that conceive man's destiny to be in amity, not disruption, in the hold upon common things even in times of deepest stress.

Even to "trade with the enemy," which is now, I suppose, a matter of a firing-squad, was once, so much less "totalitarian" was our outlook, a thing that no one got excited about, and it can at least be said that it kept certain threads united that have to hold together sooner or later.

One way and another, when communications were more difficult, communication was more easy. In the seventeenth century the universities of Leyden, Utrecht and Franeker "offered refuge, hospitality and prodigious learning" to hundreds of English and Scottish students. Nowadays, the number of men who attend a university in any country but their own is negligible. Citizens of the world become scarcer with the growth of "global" organisations.

This is a book, you see, that sets the mind wandering, and that is a good thing for any book to do.

LADY IN ALASKA

Constance Helmericks's *We Live in Alaska* (Hodder & Stoughton, 12s. 6d.) is a most readable account of how the author and her husband, little more than children, went to Alaska in 1941, knocked up a canoe, and made a five-months' trip along 2,500 miles of the Yukon and its tributary rivers.

They went through country which is still little known and sparsely populated, living more or less "off the land," enduring hardship with considerable humour and fortitude.

Mrs. Helmericks gives us a good account of it all: the mosquitoes, the fish, the bears and the birds; the Indians, Esquimos, missionaries and workers in the Indian Service which the United States have set up to administer the territory; the "for-

gotten men" living remote lives in shacks on creeks and estuaries; the diseases the whites have brought to wipe out the natives. Not being "immunised," they go down like ninepins even before measles, and the tuberculosis rate is very high.

Altogether, this is a lively, enterprising and informative book.

VERSE FOR MANY OR FEW

WITH gifts of sincerity, simplicity and feeling Mr. John Pudney has become the airman's poet. In *Selected Poems* (John Lane, 3s. 6d.) there are only six new verses; but among the remainder are a number that have haunted the memory and that now move the heart afresh. For Johnny is such a poem; *Dispersal Point* is another; and *Graves—Tobruk* a third:

For foes forgive,
No matter how they hated,
By life so sold and by
Death mated.

His shortest poems are his best. When he forsakes war, brevity and the strict laws of verse, poetic virtue deserts him.

Mr. Robert Graves has a disconcerting way of sounding very angry with us before we have done anything to him. In his foreword to *Poems: 1938-1945* (Cassell, 5s.), he rails: "I write poems for poets. . . . To write poems for other than poets is wasteful." Whereupon the experienced reader knows what to expect in the way of obscurity, and gets it. But sometimes, we suspect, Mr. Graves forgets about punishing the non-poets, and then such an exquisite morsel escapes him as:

She tells her love while half asleep
In the dark hours,

With half-words whispered low,
which ends as perfectly and comprehensibly as it begins.

Writing verses unashamedly for herself and for just anybody who cares to join in, Miss Myfanwy Haycock, in *More Poems* (Western Mail and Echo, 2s. 6d.), is charming, tender, unself-conscious; and she ends with a laughing, unrepentant gibe at a critic who has blamed her for being these things.

Such splendid vituperation of modern poetry as Mr. John Carverth Wells can pour out in prose raises our hopes high. But his *Song in Chains* (Jarrolds, 6s.) fails to live up to his preface. There are too many echoes of earlier poets, too many clichés. The idea of poetry for all is there, but not the craftsmanship or distinction of thought.

SINGING IN THE DARK

Among men marching, fighting, eating, laughing, sleeping, apparently having all things in common during the first nine months of the Italian campaign, nearly six hundred offered poems in poetry competitions, and seventy-two of those poems are now printed in *Poems from Italy* (Harrap, 6s.). Here is defiance indeed to the Machine Age. Not a man fondly remembers his car in England, or his refrigerator or wireless set; nearly all remember longingly some flowering meadow or whispering wood or gracious farm, some Spring idyll of youth and love. The general level is praiseworthy; two or three men rise above it; for instance, Sergeant N. Longhurst with his passionate nostalgia sometimes lifting him that mysterious inch that turns verse into poetry, as when he pictures flinging himself on English turf,

While summer woodlands sigh
the surf

By the ways the shepherds use.

Poems of the Land Army (The Land Girl, 2s. 9d.) need not fear comparison with the songs of serving men. Here is much well turned verse, grave or gay; and one at least of the contributors, June Benians, is a poet.

V. H. F.

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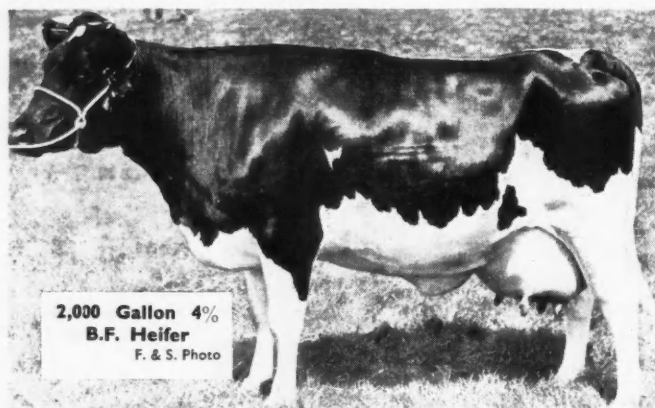
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FARMING NOTES

GOOD-BYE TO POULTRY HOPES

THOSE for whom I am most sorry in this reversal of food-production policy at home are the small farmers who cherished real hopes of getting back this year into pig and poultry production. I was talking to one in Sussex a few days ago. He told me that before the war he relied mainly on pigs and poultry with a couple of cows which enabled him to rear eight or ten calves a year. When his pig and poultry rations of feeding-stuffs were virtually cut off in 1940 he turned to milk production, and increased his herd to eight. The buildings are not satisfactory for this job and he has not succeeded in getting an accredited licence. He hoped to get out of milk production and had made his plans to rear five hundred chicks this Spring. The promise of the restoration of the poultry feeding-stuff ration to one-third of the pre-war figure, together with a few tons of oats which he can grow for himself, would, he reckoned, have enabled him to get into his stride again with egg production next Autumn. He has the poultry houses and, more important, the knowledge to make a success of this. Now he is thrown back to one-sixth of pre-war poultry rations and he must scrap his plans.

The Housewife's Loss

I AM sorry too, about the necessity for changing my own plans. We intended to rear a thousand chicks this Spring, which would have restored our laying flock to almost our pre-war numbers. Now we have to modify our plans and the housewife will get fewer eggs from my farm and from many others in the coming year. The same story could of course be told about pig production. If the feeding-stuffs had been available, there would have been a useful increase in the output of pork and bacon. These hopes all now stand deferred. Instead farmers large and small are asked to concentrate again on grain-growing. I fear that the response will not be good. Neither the Government nor the War Agricultural Committees have given a vigorous enough lead.

Vegetables to Grow

MARKET gardening is a catchy business and I do not feel well qualified to give a correspondent who asks for it advice on the vegetable crops which are likely to be in good demand for the next year or two. I can, however, quote the opinion which Mr. J. H. Bullingham gave the Farmers' Club last month. Most of the smaller market growers find it best to grow limited areas of a number of vegetables. Spring cabbage sown early in August is usually wanted, and so are broad beans early in the season. Very early crops of peas, and also very late, usually pay better than the main crop kind which are marketed when there are plenty about. Onions are worth growing; runner beans are usually wanted, and carrots, if the land is not too heavy, should give a good return. Lettuce in the early Spring is worth having and the brassicas are always worth attention. Good solid varieties of Brussels sprouts and late savoys should be cultivated, for it is in the early months of the New Year that green stuff is scarce and makes the better prices. Parsnips and parsley may also come in useful. I will quote too, Mr. Bullingham's final advice: "The right person with practical knowledge, sufficient capital, some good land, and an assured outlet for his produce, can make a reasonable living in most seasons, but a small market garden can easily, perhaps too easily, be a place of hard labour for the whole family."

Farmers' Accounts

THE National Farmers' Union set out to get 10,000 farm accounts to cover the whole field of agriculture and give the Union a representative picture of farm profits and losses. This is wanted to provide farmers' representatives with essential information when they talk to the Ministry of Agriculture about fixing future prices, as they are doing again this month. The N.F.U. tell me that for the accounting period 1943-44, 3,753 cards have been collected and analysed. The data obtained from individual counties has varied considerably, but most of them have contributed a fair proportion of the total. Fifty-four per cent. of the farms which have supplied accounts are under 150 acres and 86 per cent. of the total are under 300 acres. This is especially important, as the family farm is the backbone of British agriculture. I suspect that in the past the farm accounts which the Ministry of Agriculture has got through the advisory economists at the universities have been more representative of the larger farms, where the farmer may even have a secretary and is certainly more interested usually in figures than the small man. In the N.F.U. scheme, Yorkshire does not come out at all well. Yorkshire farmers have only done 15 per cent. of what was expected of them in supplying accounts. The East Midland counties have done best.

Training for Forestry

OWNERS of private woodlands are being asked to provide a twelve months' course of practical training for men coming out of the Services who want to become foresters. The trainee will receive maintenance allowances from the Forestry Commission and the training employer will be required to make a contribution of about 60 per cent. of the ordinary wage. This is on the same lines as the farm training scheme. The Central Landowners' Association is taking an interest in this forestry training scheme and any woodland owner willing to participate should write to the Secretary of the C.L.A. at 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. It will be helpful if woodland owners will state at the start the acreage of woodlands and the number of men who could be taken for training and for whom accommodation can be found locally, giving confirmation that there is a forester or woodman available to instruct trainees. There is another training scheme which will give men with some experience a course in the theory and practice of forestry. There will be three-month courses, starting this month, on approved private estates. Particulars of this scheme can be got from The Forestry Commission, 25, Savile Row, London, W.1.

Village Halls

MANY villages, like my own, want to get a decent village hall. We are getting in touch with the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust which has offered to provide financial help in the building of new village halls and the improvement of existing ones. Our present hope is that we may get some of the cost paid in an outright grant and some of the money lent to us, free of interest, to be repaid over seven years. In these matters the National Council of Social Service, 26, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, which administers the Carnegie Trust Scheme, can be most helpful.

CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

WELWYN GARDEN CITY'S PURCHASE

LORD SALISBURY, as the governing director of the Gascoyne Cecil Estates Company, has agreed to sell to Welwyn Garden City a tract of open land extending to 565 acres, on the Hatfield side of the Garden City. It is the intention of the parties to the contract that most of the land shall be reserved as open space, for large and small holdings and recreational purposes, and certain parts may be used for strictly controlled development. No buildings will be permitted within defined distances of the fringe of the newly-acquired property. The transaction is a very striking proof of the changes which have taken place since the formation of the Garden City, for Welwyn needed no protection in the form of a purchased "green belt" then.

MR. R. S. HUDSON'S £69,600 SALE

MR. R. S. HUDSON, the Minister of Agriculture in the late Cabinet, has sold the Boldwell Estate, a mile from St. Helens, for £69,600. He has thus given a perfect example of a point that was made in a recent analysis in these columns, of the reasons for some sales of agricultural land, namely, the sale of one area of farms in order to buy another. He lately acquired an extensive estate in Wiltshire, and accordingly put Boldwell into the market. Messrs. Lofts and Warner, with Mr. B. M. Lowe, were the agents in the sale. Boldwell comprises 1,460 acres of level and fertile farms and smallholdings, in a high state of cultivation, and equipped with exceptionally large and substantial buildings. The rents amount to just over £3,180 a year. Provision was made for the offering of the estate in 32 lots, but after keen bidding at the auction in Warrington, the hammer fell at the figure mentioned above.

The chief of the dozen farms was Barrow New Hall, 254 acres, let at £496 a year, and the next in area, Boldwell Hall home farm, 239 acres, has been for some time let at £460 a year. A tithe annuity of £124 is payable in respect of the entirety.

A CRICKETER'S HAMPSHIRE HOME

THE latest addition to the list of farms sold this year by Messrs. Jackson Stops & Staff is Inadown, Newton Valence, near Alton, Hampshire. It included a substantial modern residence with a bailiff's house, cottages and 205 acres. It belonged to the Lowndes family, and, before the war, the house was occupied by Mr. W. G. Lowndes, a well-known Hampshire cricketer. The house is at present occupied as a Land Army hostel, but vacant possession of the farm will be given at Lady Day.

PROCEDURE IN ESTATE SALES

REFERRING to a recent note in The Estate Market page of COUNTRY LIFE concerning the mode of dealing with large landed properties, it may be pointed out that the changing methods of farming, in particular the increasing recourse to mechanisation, call for large areas, and a sale of an entire estate in one lot suits some of the most enterprising buyers. In the meanwhile it may be hoped that no more will be heard of any agitation for an interference with the freedom of vendors as to how they shall order arrangements for realising large landed areas. It should be borne in mind that the buyers of many of the most

extensive estates are primarily investors, and that they are content to let sitting tenants remain, quite irrespective of any official restrictions on the determination of tenancies. Another point is that tenancy is preferable to ownership for farmers whose financial resources are only sufficient for the full effective working of their industry. Obtaining capital by loan for the purpose of purchasing their holdings imposes on them much needless responsibility and anxiety. In short, no case can be made out for substituting ownership for the time-honoured relation of landlord and tenant.

"FOOTAGE," A NOVEL SUGGESTION

"FOOTAGE," a word not yet admitted to the dictionary, was used in the Parliamentary debate on house-room a few days ago. Curiously, in the context in which it was used its meaning was pretty clear. Some form of measurement by the square foot or possibly the cubic foot, was suggested as the unit of calculation of rateable value of a hereditament. The idea was that to determine whether the occupants of a house were holding more space than was deemed necessary and if so that they should pay rates on "footage," the burden thus imposed being perhaps likely to induce them to let the supposed surplus. The suggestion seems to have fallen flat for the moment, but it is worth-while to examine it.

Apparently any type of house, whether a mansion in Mayfair or one in the middle of a country landed estate, was to be the subject of the computation. Assuming the unit of measurement to be the square foot of floor space some nice points arise. First and foremost is the nature of the use of a room. Victorian notions of the size of what are styled "principal" bedrooms, for example, were in every sense of the word "spacious," but a bedroom is a bedroom, and usually to convert it from a single room into two or more would be to spoil the room, and the costly and difficult operation of a virtual re-planning of the house would be needed, the net result being just a converted dwelling, generally of a type utterly unacceptable to people who have been used to plenty of elbow-room.

ROOMS DIFFICULT TO DIVIDE

THE so-called "medium-sized" town and suburban house of Victorian design, if the dolls house lay-out of such dwellings can be dignified as "design," exhibits an irritating waste of "footage." The rooms are probably 10ft. 6in. high and (two only on each floor), 18ft. long by 15ft. wide. But rooms of that size do not admit of sub-division, and to rate the occupiers on the linear or cubic dimensions, that is to say "footage" would merely impose an unfair burden on the use of rooms that are not economical to heat or to redecorate. The lack of housing accommodation in town or suburbs cannot be made good by tinkering with most houses of the old-fashioned type, and the modern house is, as a rule, so planned in small low-pitched rooms that "footage" ought to result in a reduction of the rates rather than the reverse. Still, "footage" has been mooted, and there are sure to be some supporters of it, just as there were for the control of the selling-price of houses, and other expedients the fallacy of which is patent to any practical man.

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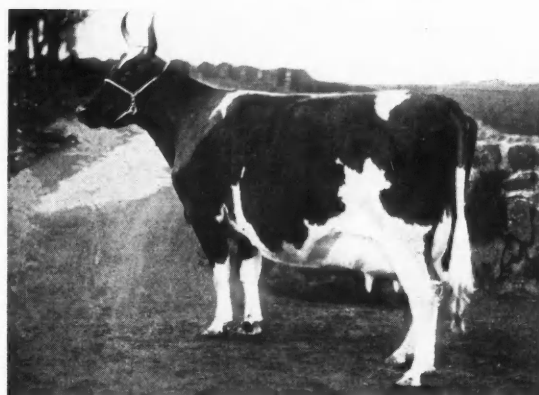
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ANTHONY BUCKLEY

OVERSEAS buyers at the export collections of the London designers were emphatic in their praise of the fabrics, which they rated superb, as well as of the workmanship and design of the models shown. All restrictions on style were lifted for the occasion by the Board of Trade and special facilities given for repeats on the fabrics. Tweeds were outstanding, riotously coloured, discreet in design, and it is tweeds, above all, that overseas buyers come to London to look for. This time they have bought, as well, many of the exquisite prints designed by the model fabric houses, the cottons designed and woven especially for the *couturier*.

The families of tweeds were outstanding, made up into superb matching ensembles—notably the speckled lime and brown tweed woven by Gardiner of Selkirk, shown by Peter Russell in three weights for a slim dress, a dashing suit and topcoat; the clover and brown fleck that Stiebel tailors into a slick tailor-made with a straight seven-eighths topcoat faced in clover cloth; the Linton tweeds from Cumberland used by Hardy Amies for suits with topcoats in the same shades but in larger, more dramatic patterns and heavier weights. Many of Stiebel's bird's-eye and flecked tweeds have one bright shade mixed with a neutral, the overall effect being pinky beige—a colour shown repeatedly through the collections. Molyneux styles his woollens in mixed pastels in tweed designs for some graceful, simple suits with knife-pleated skirts—the surface of the woollen is smooth enough to pleat well and the weight suitable for a warm English Spring day. He mixes sky-blue with a deeper blue, lemon or maize with grey. Peter Russell's thick brown coating faced with herring-bone has a suit in the same herring-bone in two tones of light brown. Some of these tweeds will be available for the home market later in the year.

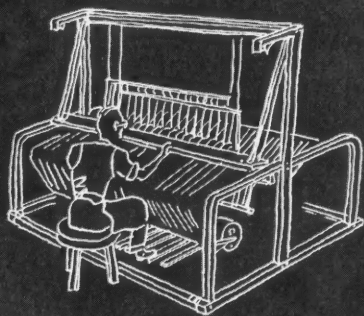
Considerable change is taking place in the balance of design for suits and coats. Skirts are longer, waistlines are lowered. Suit jackets to tweeds are longer, generally about 2 inches, though Peter Russell is making his jackets as much as five-eighths length and giving them big pockets and nipped waists. The other type of jacket is brief, mostly

NEW STYLES and NEW FABRICS

(Left) Peter Russell's seven-eighths coat in thick brown tweed faced with beige and brown herring-bone, the identical herring-bone used for the tweed suit. Note the longer skirt, longer jacket, high fastening, deep double flapped pockets, on the suit

(Below) Creed's black cloth coat faced on revers and pockets with cherry velvet, with diamond button fastening. At the back there is a long, low waistline finished with two buttons at the bottom of the spine





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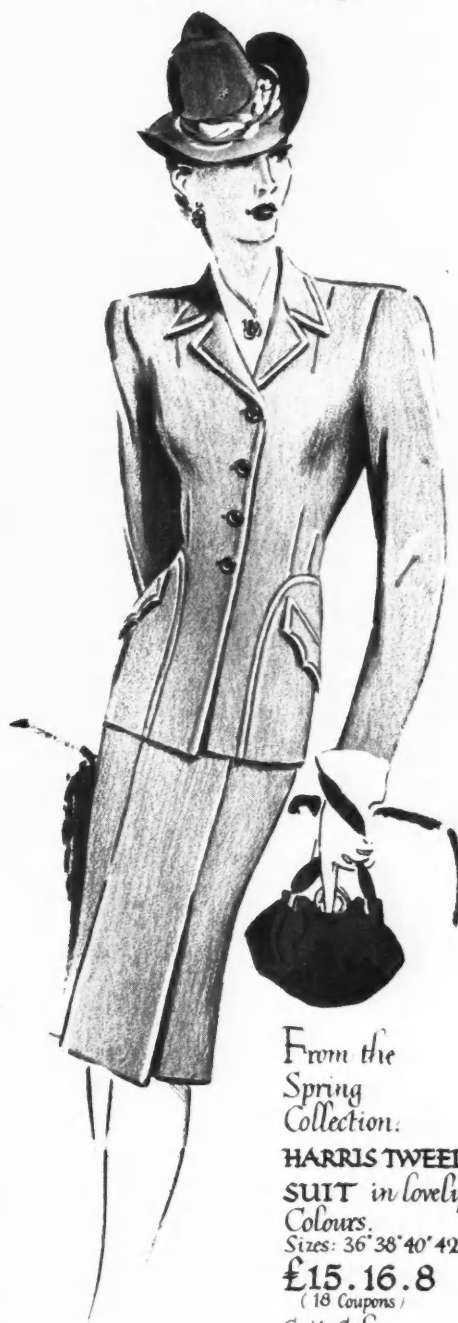


Courtaulds
RAYON
for
loveliness that lasts

It may be some little time yet before dresses and lingerie made from Courtaulds rayon are back in the shops in pre-1939 abundance. All the same we would remind those who were buying in the days of plenty to pass on to their younger sisters the advantages of thinking in terms of serviceable loveliness, which the "Tested-Quality" mark ensures.



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(Left and right) Suede and leather wedge-heeled macaw lace shoes—brown, blue, wine, green and black, also white buckskin, with binding and platform cover in a brighter tone, tan with the white. Clarks.

(Below) Low-heeled, square-toed grained leather court shoe with gold studding on tongue and apron, shown in green, scarlet, light brown by Delman.



with nipped waists and fluted basques in fine wool crêpes and fine dress-weight tweeds for gay little two pieces for town, of a dress and jacket. Peter Russell makes the skirts to his superbly tailored suits with an apron effect and a high corselette top; the apron continues round and ends as a panel at the back—a very slimming line. He lines skirts and jackets with taffeta to tone. Lovely combinations of colour have been shown. Worth makes a Cumberland tweed suit, rough-surfaced but soft in texture, chalky pink mixed with grey in a weave that looks plaited. He gives it a brilliant lemon crêpe shirt, a narrow cherry leather belt and deep unpressed pleats in the centre of the skirt in front. Digby Morton shows a crocus blue suit and a lovely combination of blue and green for a striped tweed by George Harrison with the stripes used to make solid bands of blue on the knife-pleated skirt. His salmon-pink tweed combined with brown looked very new for a suit with a cardigan jacket; so did a white blazer jacket in a soft thick woollen by Strauss that had a rib like a whipcord but was as pliable as a blazer flannel.

Town coats intended for next Winter are cut on elegant, beltless Princess lines with very little shoulder padding, deep turnback cuffs, deep rounded collars that cross over almost to the waistline.

IT was noticed that Creed has lowered his waistline considerably for these coats, which are easy to wear and very chic. Stiebel shows what is perhaps the most dramatic coat in London, thick soft beige velour with an eskimo hood lined with lynx and a double seam running right across the shoulders and down the top of the arms to the wrists. The beige coats, indeed, outnumbered all others, every tone of beige

from warm golden to the shades that used to be called "dust," being shown. Every London house showed one of these casual beige coats which hang in capelike folds from the shoulder, are three-quarter or seven-eighths in length with immensely deep armholes. Molyneux inserts his pockets into the side seams like a trouser.

The silks and rayons were in the grand manner—lustrous stiff satins, crêpes, printed by the new etching process designed by famous artists, corded silks, heavy printed failles, *Chine* taffetas. Digby Morton showed a notable collection of tailored suits, dresses and coats in pure silk and rayons for wearing to town functions in Summer; a black grosgrain coat embossed in *ciré* emerald green shamrocks, the coat fitted to the waist with three fins at the back; a sleek black romaine dress underneath with an accordion pleated sash that twined round the hips and cascaded down the back. A maize and black printed rayon suit with knife-pleated skirt was charming, so was a maroon coloured suit in tie silk worn with a pink top-knot of a hat composed of three or four full-blown cabbage roses.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.



THE chemist insists on accuracy. Take a "drop" of liquid, for instance. The gravity-formed "drop" can vary in size, so he uses the "minim" measure shown here. This extreme accuracy is essential when measuring potent fluid medicaments, of which the prescribed dose may be only one or two minims. Long practice and skilled training make the chemist a stickler for accuracy—and for quality in the goods that he dispenses and recommends. The chemist's advice is always sound.

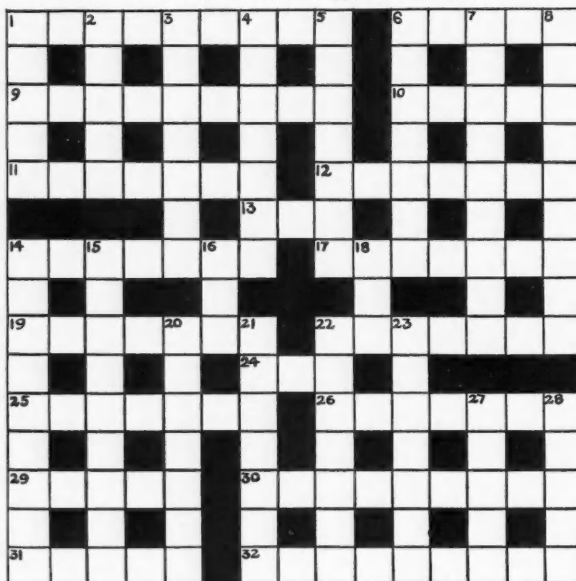
Ask his opinion of

Euthymol
TOOTH PASTE

CROSSWORD No. 839

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 839, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on the morning of Thursday, February 28, 1946.

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name.....

Address.....

SOLUTION TO No. 838. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of February 15, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—5, Grates; 8, Precaution; 9, Autumn; 10, Militarist; 13, Mitre; 16, Spiraee; 17, Elihu; 18, Natal; 19, Ney; 20, Hit; 21, Mated; 22, Orpen; 23, Andiron; 25, Needy; 28, Typewriter; 31, Troika; 32, Mark Tapley; 33, Rankle. DOWN.—1, Frail; 2, Ochil; 3, Tuba; 4, Kiwi; 5, Gnat; 6, True to type; 7, Sunderland; 11 and 24, Rainy day; 12 and 20, Sea horse; 13, Manton; 14, Leominster; 15, Little John; 16, Sunday; 26, Nippy; 27, Tenet; 28, Tame; 29, Pard; 30, Wits.

ACROSS.

1. Kind of turn that involves throwing a cot and a crib together (9)
6. The Fleet Street throng? (5)
9. E. Cuthbert (anagr.) (9)
10. Browning or Wilde? (5)
11. Palatine city (7)
12. Have you found the solution for this? (7)
13. She is reversible (3)
14. River of the Underworld (7)
17. Doggy little bird? (7)
19. How close it would be to make a mistake in a mixed side (7)
22. Former customers of Bow Street, perhaps (7)
24. A pioneer in night flying (3)
25. Odysseus' hostess (7)
26. Raw eggs (anagr.) (7)
29. "And so do his sisters, and his cousins, and his....."—W. S. Gilbert (5)
30. Fun and games (9)
31. Alleviates or ends diseases (5)
32. Tents considerably enlarged and made permanent (9)

DOWN.

1. Italian city returns to pure Greek (5)
2. She had a ruff husband (5)
3. Exhibition of blowing and ranting (7)
4. Upset near the Persian city (7)
5. A Pussyfoot for a dupe? (7)
6. Extend (7)
7. You can't blame me if you do (9)
8. They are rougher going than mere ramblers (9)
14. Not R.A. yet but on the way to becoming one (9)
15. Taxi-drivers would not appreciate being called this (9)
16. For the road, perhaps (3)
18. A fresh tune? (3)
20. Lays on (7)
21. It takes the rubs lying down (7)
22. But not fast enough (4, 3)
23. What the schoolmaster may often find hard to penetrate (7)
27. Gather straws of information (5)
28. Do you watch with anxiety the speed with which they go up? (5)

The winner of Crossword No. 837 is

Mr. H. A. J. Cavill,
Bincombe Farm,
Over Stowey,
Somerset.

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